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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Powers React to Germany

U. S. Gold Buying Is New Step

France Seeks a Strong Leader

Kidnap Insurance Gets a Jolt

Germany Protects Foreigners

Abnormal Strikes Bring Loss

THE world is not in immediate danger of war, but needs its peace machinery imperatively. Withdrawal of Germany from Geneva leaves the nations in many attitudes. Germany sits tight, courting sympathy. France displays its customary sangfroid, but plans hard. Warsaw and Prague are nervous, shaking, as Scandinavia does, at the rattle of the German spurs. Britain pushes its scheme for bringing disarmament through a small body of the great powers. Washington heeds a public sentiment against entering Europe's quarrels. Rome would revive the four-power pact to gain dominion for Mussolini. Japan sympathizes with Germany in a position of inferiority. The future must see the nations conceding to or coercing Germany—Concession, led by France, appears to be the wisest expectation.

¶ Washington prepares for a history-making event in its first official purchase of newly mined gold above the market price. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Treasury will act under President Roosevelt's bold experiment to raise prices by driving the dollar down on world markets. When a price is announced, together with the amount of gold to be purchased, monetary manipulation will have been used for the first time directly to affect prices. American gold producers, gathering in San Francisco to form an organization, are jubilant. Gold has a statutory price of $20.67 an ounce—The producers believe the President's policy may send it to twice that figure.

¶ France sees President Lebrun struggle with the problem of naming a Premier who can lead the country. The fall of the Daladier Government on the budget leaves the franc in a perilous position. The budget must somehow be balanced to support the franc; yet when the Cabinet fell there were massed outside the Chamber in angry protest those, including taxicab drivers, at whose expense a balancing was to be achieved: But France is not nonplused—France often seems to down a Cabinet merely for the fun of starting over.

¶ England hears three of its leading statesmen in separate pleas for world coöperation. Lord Cecil, admitting at Stafford that the League's prestige has suffered, says one of the assuring features in the world today is existence of a system of collaboration. George Lansbury declares in London that what the world needs is, first, the spirit of coöperation; second, the will to coöperate. Prime Minister MacDonald at Crawley begs Germany to show itself anxious to return to coöperation with other nations—There must come, he stoutly maintains, a coöperative agreement to disarm.

¶ Hollywood sees kidnaping insurance make its appearance and get a jolt. Motion picture stars are deluged with lurid accounts of recent kidnapings along with an offer to insure them, for a substantial premium, against losses through the paying of ransom. District Attorney Buron Fitts summons the chief promoter and orders destruction of advertising calculated to inspire fear. The Federal Government is leading in a skillful and winning fight to exterminate kidnaping—The United States will hardly tolerate the insinuation that kidnaping insurance is necessary or wise.

¶ Austria sees major political moves by Chancellor Dollfuss in getting the new authoritative régime under way. The Heimwehr, which through its leader, Prince Starhemberg, has been demanding Fascism with all parties dissolved, gets a setback. The Christian Socialists, in a huge mass meeting at Vienna, are told by the Chancellor that they are the chief political party of Austria and indispensable to its future—Dollfuss' dictatorship may be a long one; he is a master political strategist.

¶ Germany makes good its assurance to the United States that it would take measures for the protection of foreigners from overzealous Nazi storm troopers. Strict instructions that Americans, British and other foreigners must be treated politely and cautiously go to all police departments—The orders say the Reich's standing abroad must be preserved.

¶ The United States' losses through recent strikes have been measured in staggering figures. Noel Sargent, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, states that during the first 90 days of the Recovery Act—July, August and September—there were 1000 strikes with a loss of 6,500,000 working days and a wage loss of $22,000,000. More days were lost than in 1930, 1931 or 1932. Other depression and recovery periods indicate that strikes are not a normal recovery phase. This backs General Johnson—"The plain, stark truth is that you cannot tolerate the strike."

Ordered Back Home To Report on U. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

Katsuji Debuchi

Japanese Ambassador to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Ambassador Katsuji Debuchi of Japan received orders yesterday from the Japanese foreign office to return to Japan at his earliest convenience to report on Japanese-American relations. He probably will not return to Washington.

Politics in Crime Throttles Courts, Police Chiefs Say

Permanent Tenure in Office Proposed at Chicago Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—"Take the investigation and prosecution of crime out of politics and the crime wave will be removed in short order," Senator Copeland's senatorial committee on racketeering was told yesterday at the opening of its Chicago sessions.

The protester against politics in crime was Mr. H. D. Harper, chief of police of Colorado Springs, Colo., and past president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Political bosses often cause the ousting of efficient chiefs of police, Chief Harper testified. He pointed out that the heads of police departments in most cities change with the election of new mayors.

He asked for permanent tenure of office for police administrators who were doing effective work. As a better method of appointment than that prevailing he proposed that the appointment of police chiefs be vested in a nonpartisan board, whose members were named from year to year, so that no one Mayor could obtain a majority. Removal of a police chief should then

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Close Relative Of Machado Of No Use to Bank

Chase National Found Son-in-Law Liability, Not Asset

He Was Highly Paid

Former Cuban President Got $2,000,000 Loan Just Before Revolution

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—To the world at large he was the President's son-in-law; but to the Chase National Bank he was only "Joe." There, in brief, is the essence of the story of Señor José Obregon, son-in-law of President Machado of Cuba, told today amid smiles to the Senate Committee on Banking, now conducting an investigation of Wall Street and its ramifications in the Pearl of the Antilles.

Though the story of the President's son-in-law was a matter of laughter at the hearing today, it yet carried with it a flood of light as to those extraordinary days in the Island Republic when the Machado régime was slipping—just prior to the revolution.

There, projected out from the background of smoldering rebellion, bare-foot peasants, the maneuvers of mighty banking interests, and the efforts of American diplomacy, strutted for a brief interval Señor José Obregon, who got his $12,000 a year salary as vice-president of the Havana branch of the Chase National Bank, not because he was a banker, not because he was good at entertaining wealthy clients of the parent bank in New York, who visited Havana in the winter time, but because if the salary were withdrawn, President Machado would have had to give him an allowance on his own account, and this would have been very difficult in the desperate fiscal situation of the dictatorship at that time!

Letter Tells Sad Story

This intimate picture of Señor José Obregon was read into the testimony today from the confidential communication of Mr. James Bruce, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, directed to Mr. Joseph Rovensky, another vice-president in New York, while Mr. Bruce was making a personal inspection of the financial affairs of the island and of the Chase Havana branch.

It was during the period in which the financially pressed Machado Government was seeking further loans from the Chase National, and during a time when $80,000,000 in credit all told was made available for the dictator by this single New York bank.

Mr. Bruce's letter is perfectly frank and gives an intimate picture of the

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Disarmament Crisis Raises Vital Question, Has World Peace Machinery Stalled?

Opportunity Seen in Deadlock at Geneva to Build Up Will and Mean. of Conciliation Under League Covenant and U. S. Pacts

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — With Germany's withdrawal from Geneva still resounding in the capitals, the whole world is today attempting to evaluate the effect of the European crisis upon world peace machinery, that is to say, upon world peace itself.

The questions asked here, as in most capitals, are: Is war an imminent danger? Can the peace machinery be strengthened to avert it? Has this crisis destroyed or resurrected the League of Nations? What, in the end, can and should the United States do? In a word, what next?

It is always essential to remember that the world peace machinery is nothing in itself; it is only what its constitutent parts, the great powers, make it. Let us, therefore, make a tour of the capitals to see where policy is tending.

In Berlin they are sitting tight. Chancellor Hitler's explanation of German aims was a forceful piece of argument, and there is no doubt that the Reich plebiscite on Nov. 12 will fully support it. The National Socialist government is reported to have been surprised at the shocked reaction of world opinion to its withdrawal from Geneva. Chancellor Hitler was immediately very courteous to the caustic Ambassador Dodd of the United States, and gave Washington full satisfaction in punishing assailants of Americans. Berlin manifestly is making a bid to regain some world sympathy and meanwhile prepares to show the world a united nation at the polls.

France displayed its usual sangfroid when a major crisis comes along—as distinguished from its hysterics at a minor flurry. It can be expected to return to Geneva to keep the disarmament movement going, for this is France's chance to retain world sympathy. Paris waits for another—and graver—German action, which may drive opinion forcibly to its side, and permit an agreed invocation of sanctions against Germany. Warsaw and Prague, with greater nervousness, react similarly.

Britain starts a drive for handling disarmament in a small and compact body of greater powers, rather than in the general Disarmament Conference. This move, resented in almost every other capital, is interpreted as a means of avoiding French raising of the question of the Rhineland demilitarized zones which Britain guaranteed under the Locarno guarantees. And the smaller states regard the British move as a positive infringement of their sovereignty. Labor and Liberal groups in Britain itself are similarly aroused.

Washington sees its public opinion cry vehemently for abstention from European quarrels, and expresses this sentiment in an announcement that the United States is in Europe

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

New League Seeks To Bring States Closer Together

Better Coöperation With Each Other and Federal Government Is Aim

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 — Looking toward closer coöperation between the states themselves as well as the states and the Federal Government, a new governmental organization, the League of State Governments, has been launched here with widespread support from state officials, legislators, governmental experts and others.

The list of 32 members who have accepted positions on the board of managers of the league, which is the latest addition to the group of cooperating governmental organizations located in the vicinity of the University of Chicago, was announced today by Mr. Henry W. Toll, executive director of the American Legislators' Association, backers of the league.

In pointing out that the complexities of modern governmental problems call for increasing coöperation between the federal and state governments on such questions as taxation, crime protection, relief, liquor control, motor vehicle regulation and the like, Mr. Toll said:

"The major task of the league's board of managers is to develop means of correlating the activities of the states, and of bringing the State and Federal Governments into closer accord."

In this new organization emphasis is put more on administrative cooperation between states and state officials, as distinguished from purely legislative coöperation, as sought by the Interstate Legislative Assembly, another organization which belongs to this group of agencies.

There are many problems common to the states, it is pointed out, in which administrative coöperation is essential, or will be essential in the near future.

Governors of six states have accepted position on the board of managers: Gov. Sennett Conner of Mississippi, Gov J. C. B. Ehringhaus of North Carolina, Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, Gov. Leslie A. Miller of Wyoming, Gov. John G. Pollard of Virginia, and Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.

Strike Situation In Massachusetts Found Improving

Few Workers Out and Practically Only Menace Is in Textile Areas

The thermometer of striking Massachusetts workers is practically at zero.

From the high peak of upwards of 20,000 men and women out on strike a few weeks ago, there are probably fewer than 2000 out today, according to an estimate of Mr. Percy Brown of the Massachusetts State Recovery Board and Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Largely through the conciliatory efforts of Massachusetts' labor leaders the strike situation in the State, at one time menacing, has been ironed out, Mr. Brown said today.

The only considerable group whose grievances are still unconciliated are the merchant tailor workers. Defections in the garment trades, in the shoe factories and the utility units have been largely cleared up. The Westinghouse strike in Springfield, involving 3000 men, was perhaps the most menacing of all the disturbances, but that was finally solved by the decision of the employers to meet with representatives of the workers.

With the peaceful solution of labor and capital relations in the State, Mr. Brown believes a major obstruction of the recovery program has been overcome. He was high in his praise of the labor leaders in the State, who, he said, acted effectively in almost every instance to avert strikes and settle differences by conciliation. In most instances of labor trouble, he said, situations, intensified by workers' beliefs in their accumulated wrongs, got beyond the control of the leaders.

Confronted by the threat of teamsters to strike in Springfield, state labor leaders sent a telegram yesterday instructing these workers to exhaust every means of conciliation before quitting work.

There is only one major problem worrying the labor leaders—that of keeping peace in the textile field.

New Leisure Providing Time To Indulge in the Fine Arts; Old Bogies Must Be Routed

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?

Second of 18 Articles

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You'd never think of John Jenks in his khaki pants as a possible art amateur. He works his eight hours a day in the woolen mills—foreman or something like that. The only sign of his being inclined to sketch is when he gets held up in a telephone booth by a busy signal. Then the old pencil starts drawing pictures on anything handy, perhaps the inside of a used envelope, opened. He crumples up his sketch if anybody looks. After all, he doesn't show any especial talent.

Now John Jenks is just the sort of person who would make a good amateur artist. John Jenks can learn to paint pictures in his leisure time. It doesn't matter whether one is a foreman or loom worker, a big business man, a lawyer or a housekeeper, one can learn to draw and paint and model if one just has the desire.

If a man happens to be the sort that sneaks into art galleries at odd moments and feels a certain joy and tearfulness before paintings of sunshine on wheat, or of machinery and steam, then the gates to the field of amateur art are certainly open wide to him. A happy company of amateur painters, sketchers and sculptors is ready to receive him as a comrade.

No, he doesn't need any special talent or a great amount of leisure. He needs to get rid of some false notions, perhaps, such as the common one that it takes a special "gift" to be able to sketch or that to enjoy painting one must produce something to hang up framed in the parlor. He needs to become as a little child, as one amateur put it.

Much Easier Than Music

Painting is much easier for the amateur to learn to his own satisfaction than say, music, and it is grand fun, said Mr. Charles Fabens Kelley, director of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, and himself an artist.

This view was confirmed by a former telephone company executive who began to paint at the age of 46 and now is known as the founder of the Associated Amateur Art Club of the United States—Mr. Elbert G. Drew of Evanston, Ill. Mr. Drew added a point:

"If people haven't the stamina to stick this thing out, they may be disappointed, but if they have, they will find it brings the most satisfying happiness to the business man. My retirement from business a few years ago was a release into Elysian fields." Mr. Drew now gives all his time to painting and to helping to organize amateur clubs in other cities.

There are no insurmountable obstacles to the beginner, as these people see it. Materials can be purchased cheaply. If a good art school or art teacher is not available, the amateur can begin alone. Here is

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Colorful Under-Sea Life of Florida Keys To Play Chief Rôle in New Beebe Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 24—The colorful under-sea life of the Florida Keys will be photographed under the direction of Mr. Otis Barton, chief photographer to Dr. William Beebe, noted natural scientist and explorer of ocean depths, during a seven-weeks expedition which has just got under way.

Latest developments in underwater camera equipment will be utilized on the expedition. The largest, and the one upon which Dr. Beebe depends for his best shots under favorable conditions, is a 120-pound machine, made watertight with heavy metal plates, equipped with the widest angle lens known. Under water the camera weights only 40 pounds and set upon a tripod on the ocean floor, is as conveniently operated as a boy's box camera. It has proven successful on their previous expeditions to the Bahamas, Panama and Bermuda, Mr Barton said.

Scenes photographed by Mr. Barton, Mr. Frank Dalrymple, chief technician, and Mr. Harold Davison, assistant photographer, will be used in the forthcoming motion picture of under-sea life which Dr. Beebe began last fall with his expedition to Bermuda waters. Forced to use his bathysphere, a new development in oceanic photography, in the great depths there, Dr. Beebe had made a quarter-size model to be carried to the Florida Keys and used in scenes which will be included in the finished picture.

Scenic films and pictures of action or combat between large fish are what the expedition is after, Mr. Barton said. He expects the picture to be completed by next summer and to resemble Frank Buck's picture of wild animal life, "Bring Em Back Alive."

A 65-foot cruiser, the Alta II, was chartered in Miami, where it was overhauled and stocked with equipment for the expedition. Mr. Carl Holm of Miami, deep-sea diver, accompanied the expedition as skipper.

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Things Present

This is the first time this department has ever invited attention to an advertisement, but the quarter page display on the Home Building and Gardening page has a historic letter from Mary Baker Eddy, which is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that those to whom it was addressed were enabled to carry the plan to completion in less than four months.

The story of a defeat which Lincoln turned into a stepping-stone is told on the Editorial page. Note, too, that the Casual Day today undertakes its new schedule of public enlightenment, appearing now on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Fair warning!

Parents: Have son and daughter seemed to be making some questionable friendships? There is a right way, and there is a wrong way of bringing this to their attention. See the helpful article on the Progress in Education page.

In response to numerous requests, a little poem is reprinted in the Scrapbook, on the inside back page. The poem appeared first on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities — Fashions — Foods page. Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By." Come Play, and another adventure with Mr. Scroggins.

Lebrun Seeks New Cabinet To End Crisis

Leaders See President as French Government Quits Over Budget

Salary Cut Outvoted

Fresh Socialist Group Arises After Serious Split in Ranks

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 24—President Lebrun today began consultations with French parliamentary leaders with a view to selecting a successor to M. Edouard Daladier, whose cabinet was overthrown in the Chamber early this morning by a vote of 329 to 241.

Whether political considerations can be laid aside soon enough and long enough to permit the formation of a new Cabinet capable of balancing the budget and saving the franc, or whether France will be forced off gold is the real crux of the situation. There is no strictly financial or technical reason, in the opinion of informed circles, why France should be forced to abandon the gold standard. Furthermore, The Christian Science Monitor learns on the highest authority that the Bank of France officials not only do not envisage such a move, but they believe that the consequences of France going off gold would be so disatrous for the rest of the world, as well as for France, that everything possible must be done to avert it, at least until either the pound or the dollar has been stabilized.

But if France is considered safe, technically, it is generally admitted that repeated failures to reëstablish French finances on a solid footing—in other words failure to solve soon the problem of a stable and strong government in France—would quite possibly lead to loss of confidence and to a fatal flight of French capital. Even should this eventuality be realized, however, it is generally admitted that for a matter of months at least there is little possibility of France being driven off gold.

The Government's fall, which came at the close of a highly dramatic session, the tensity inside the Chamber being matched by excited mass manifestations of protest without, opens the most significant French political crisis in recent years, in the opinion of most observers here.

Split in Socialist Party

The underlying issue on which the cabinet fell was the question whether a genuine effort was to be made to balance the budget through reducing state expenditure. M. Daladier put the question of confidence on an article of the Finance Bill which proposed to reduce salaries of all civil servants above 10,000 francs, on a sliding scale running from 3 to 9 per cent. The majority Socialist Party refused to accept these salary cuts, which were virtually the only economies in the project, and so the Government was defeated.

The most important developments during the debate in the Chamber were a split in the Socialist Party and the frank declarations of M. Daladier, who warned the deputies that the fate of the franc was at stake and that ominous withdrawal of funds from the Bank of France had already begun.

Twenty-nine out of the 129 Socialist deputies practically assured their exclusion from the party ranks by violating its orders and voting for the Government. These include a group of dissidents who have openly

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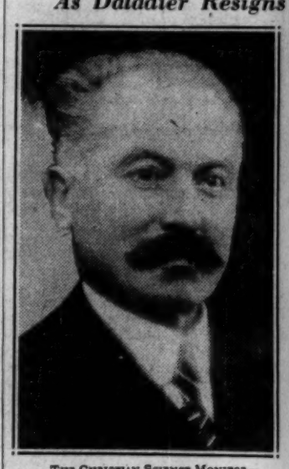
Takes Helm in Paris As Daladier Resigns



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Henri Manuel

Albert Lebrun

French President, Who Is Negotiating for New Cabinet Leader.

Austrians Frown On 100 Per Cent Fascist Régime

Christian Socialist Rally Indicates Rejection of Heimwehr Demands

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Oct. 24—The largely-attended mass meeting of the Christian Socialist Party held here last night is regarded as a striking demonstration of the vitality of this party in Austria and is interpreted as a protest against the introduction of unchecked dictatorship and 100 per cent Fascism.

Long before the time the speeches began, all the auditoriums and corridors in the building were packed and a mass of people filled the street outside. The program was dedicated to commemorate the work of the founder of the party and the principal speakers were the former War Minister, Gen. Karl Vaugoin, who is a party chief, and Chancellor Englebert Dollfuss.

General Vaugoin emphatically declared that the Christian Socialist Party would not dissolve because it was indispensable to the future development of Austria. All the fundamentals underlying the new social order in Austria and the new Constitution had long been contained in the party program, he continued

Chancellor Dollfuss on rising received a storm of applause. When this subsided he paid a high tribute to the work of the party in the past. He agreed with General Vaugoin that the present Government's program was merely carrying out the fundamentals on which the party was based, and he cited the fact that practically all ministers in the present Cabinet are Christian Socialists as evidence of the future participation of the party in the public life of Austria.

The Chancellor declared that all civil servants, teachers and professors who hindered or opposed the Government's efforts will be immediately dismissed, and he appealed to all loyal patriotic citizens to support him in a final effort to eliminate the last traces of liberalism and Marxism from Austrian public life.

The meeting is interpreted as a protest against the extreme claims of the Heimwehr which participates in the Government with the Christian Socialists. The Heimwehr demands that all parties be immediately dissolved and the strictest Fascism forthwith introduced.

'Robbers at Work' Is Evidence Hidden Cameras Are to Reveal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 24—Cameras hidden at points of vantage, their lenses covering areas in which robberies are likely to be staged, are making their début as a new type of protection, it is stated here by Mr. August H. Meyer, inventor of the system.

Actuated by pressure on concealed buttons, these cameras take pictures of what is going on, thereby providing objective evidence for identification and conviction of robbers.

The cameras are located within walls and partitions, in balconies, in or above tellers' cages, on columns, over doors, in transoms and ventilators, and are hidden by means of grillwork and other disguises. The camera fronts are protected by bullet-proof steel plates.

Pictures are taken every three seconds when the cameras are set in motion. Due to varying conditions in light, the time of exposures varies. With half a dozen cameras taking many pictures from different angles, the chances of getting some usable scenes out of the lot are good, said Mr. Meyer.

"Tests by the underwriters laboratories have resulted in 68 per cent of identifiable photographs being produced," he said. "This is an exceptionally high per cent."

Cameras, he explained, are arranged so that a clock, showing the hour and minute, and a calendar, showing the day, month and year, are included in the range of the lens. These are normal office equipment and placing them so as to be in the picture is no difficult matter. The photos thus establish the time in addition to the place and the criminal and his action.

"No alibi can prevail contrary to such evidence," said Mr. Meyer. "Lawyers usually have elaborate alibis ready for their bank robbing clients. If they get into court, they have testimony prepared that the defendant was in New York instead of Oshkosh on the day the robbery was committed. This is a potent defense, as a rule, but it can be confuted by the photographs."

One difficulty the police have in hunting robbers is the scarcity of description of their looks. The photographs taken by the bandit photo identification system give the police something to work with.

The average criminal, said Mr. Meyer, has a superstitious fear of being photographed. He feels that once his photo is on record somewhere, he is definitely on the downgrade. He will avoid banks and other places of business where he knows for certain he will get his picture taken, said Mr. Meyer.

Bank Robbed

BRAINERD, Minn., Oct. 23—(AP) Five sub-machine gun robbers overpowered 14 persons in the First National Bank in this city of 10,000 today, shot up the inside and outside of the structure and adjoining buildings, and fled with at least $25,000.

Gems Stolen

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Safe blowers bound two watchmen in a West Side jewelry firm's headquarters before dawn today and escaped with gems tentatively valued at "many thousands of dollars."

Dollar to Have Pilot at Last In Sea of Gold

U.S. Purchase at Advanced Price Carries Hope to Debt-Laden Citizens

Farmers See Light

First Step in Roosevelt Plan to Raise Prices and Lower Monetary Unit

The American dollar is to have a pilot at last.

The debtors of the United States will chirk up at this. It is President Roosevelt's first step to carry out his promise to them to lighten the load of their indebtedness.

Tomorrow Treasury officials will announce the price for domestic gold higher than present world quotations. This is expected to cheapen the dollar and raise prices.

This is a step toward lightening the debts of all, including the farmer.

In this instance, leaders in the capital are urging the farmers to have patience and faith in the President's assurance that he will aid them.

Fight with enemies, not friends, says Mr. George N. Peek, agricultural administrator.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt will be able to do all he hopes and expects to do under his gold-purchase, dollar-stabilizing plans is a question to the press in London. The general air there is critical. It will be a good trick if he does it, appears to be the concensus.

Wall Street evidently sees good in it. It was up sharply today.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Through the fog of confusion over the new R. F. C. gold-purchasing program, Washington today saw one beacon shining bright as the beam from an air tower—the positive commitment of President Roosevelt to work for a reduction of the debt piled on borrowers by the fluctuating dollar.

Whatever the President means to do with the new R. F. C. gold purchasing mechanism, the fact remains that he is irretrievably committed now to assist the debtors to get back on their feet: particularly those debtors who borrowed dollars when they were cheap and now have to repay them when dollars are dear. Mr. Roosevelt's words are specific on this subject, and he has set the goal of his Administration frankly for revaluation, in words that cannot be mistaken.

The man who borrowed $1000 in 1926 when he could pay for it with some 1000 bushels of wheat, more or less, now finds that he must raise many more bushels of wheat to make the payment.

Other prices have fallen since 1926 in terms of the dollar to an equivalent degree. The change affects the mortgaged clerk in the city much as it does the farmer in the country.

Reassured by Second Look

By the same token, the fortunate creditor who lent money back in 1926 finds himself benefited to an equal degree today, now that he collects his dollars back again with a purchasing power far greater than before. It is this incubus of a "stretched dollar," which has stretched the country's debts with it, that Mr. Roosevelt announced Sunday in emphatic terms he would work consistently for the next two or three years if need be to reduce or eliminate.

Seen from this point of view, the specific operations of the R. F. C. gold purchasing device become merely a means to an end, and a subordinate matter to the general policy which Mr. Roosevelt has outlined.

After the first startled outburst over the implications of Mr. Roosevelt's Sunday speech, as related to the gold-purchase campaign, the capital seemed to breathe a little more easily.

Indications were, too, that Wall Street was calming down after its first surprise. On examining the R. F. C. manipulation scheme a little more closely it did not seem to be quite so startling as at first, if the report of reactions reaching Washington are to be trusted.

President a Little Vague

A similarity to the workings of the British stabilization fund, though in a novel form, was forecast in some quarters. The first outburst of confused comment to the R. F. C. scheme was due, it is believed, in part to the admitted vagueness of Mr. Roosevelt's own statement, and in part to the obvious fact that Wall Street was taken completely by surprise.

From the popular point of view the chief question seems to be how the purchase of gold by the Government at home or abroad can affect local prices. It will take some time for the connection between these related phenomena to be made evident, and all the more so since the financial pundits, who like to pass oracular judgments on such matters, seem to be widely divided themselves on the matter. Indeed, some of them say there isn't any connection. Yet there is, on the whole, general agreement on the simplest form of the matter, though a wide variety of opinion on just how it will work out in the present instance.

The Roosevelt program is apparently to buy gold abroad. This is just another way of saying that the Administration will sell dollars. In

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Hull Still Hopes To Represent U. S. In Uruguay Parley

Pan-American Conference Not to Be Transcended by Cuban Affair

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Plans to make the Montevideo Pan American Union Conference the major diplomatic event which it was forecast to be before the Cuban difficulties broke out were brought to the surface again today as Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, intimated the make up of the American delegation.

First, the Secretary of State announced that despite the coming of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, at about the same time, he still expected to head the delegation and might leave Washington about Nov. 5, making a number of calls at west coast South American seaports for the purpose of diplomatic contact en route.

He will be seconded on the delegation by an assistant secretary of state expert in Latin-American affairs; either Mr. Sumner Welles, now Ambassador to Cuba, or Mr. Jefferson Caffery, who has been in charge of Latin-American affairs since mid-summer.

Three other members of the delegation are tentatively indicated. First is Mr. J. Reuben Clark Jr., former Undersecretary of State, and former Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Clark is recognized as one of the ablest and best-liked American diplomatists. After a full legal career in the State Department he served under and succeeded the late Mr. Dwight W. Morrow as Ambassador there. In Mexico City he continued the policy of friendship, established by his predecessor, and evolved a lengthy definition of the Monroe Doctrine which marked a liberal landmark in Latin-American affairs. A Republican appointee, he retired with the Roosevelt Administration but is now called back to public life both by this appointment and by an invitation to serve a bondholders' protective committee.

The next member of the delegation probably will be Mr. J. Butler Wright, who recently retired as American Minister to Uruguay. Mr. Wright has had a full service career, having been Minister to Hungary and, before that, a member of diverse delegations. He served as assistant Secretary of State for four years.

The last member of the delegation, as forecast, is Mr. Spruille Braden, son of Mr. William Braden, a prominent mining engineer and copper magnate.

The elder Mr. Braden has heavy interests in China and has been engaged in Latin-American development work for a lifetime. His son has experience in the same field and was mentioned for diplomatic appointment early in the Roosevelt Administration.

These appointments, in particular the reaffirmed intention of Mr. Hull to go to Montevideo and combine the conference with talks and interviews in the major South-American capitals, has given quietus to reports that the conference might be postponed or even adjourned without meeting. The United States sticks to its determination to develop Latin-American contacts in the face of the still difficult situation in Cuba.

Continued tenseness there, however, has made Mr. Sumner Welles increasingly unavailable as a delegate for the Montevideo meeting, particularly as Latin - American opinion has blamed him for undue intervention in Cuban Cabinet making. Mr. Caffery, whose record is clearer, seems now the leading candidate for the most important post on the delegation: that of No. 2 man to Mr. Hull.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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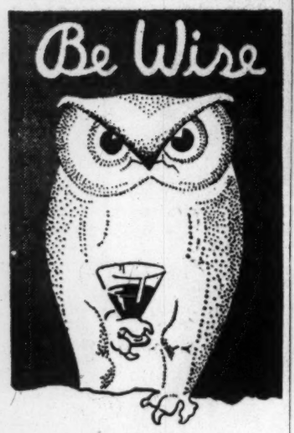

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Monday—	11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Tuesday Wednesday	12:00—12:15
Thursday—	11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Friday Saturday	12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

Four-Inch Heels Ruled Too High for Women

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 24 (AP)—Four-inch heels do not give a woman much to stand on in Judge Moscowitz's Court.

Mrs. Agnes Hudson, seeking $75,000 for a fall downstairs on the fishing boat Sachem, lost her suit yesterday. Said the judge:

"This woman wore heels three to four inches high. She weighs 160 pounds. Certainly it is negligence for a heavy-set woman, unaccustomed to boats, to descend a stairway on a fishing boat wearing heels of such height. It was her own fault."

Scrapping Urged For Grand Jury System in State

Massachusetts Auditor in Favor of Changes in Court Methods

Scrapping of the grand jury system in Massachusetts by means of a constitutional amendment was urged today by Mr. Francis X. Hurley state auditor, in an address before the Newton Kiwanis Club.

He would accompany this drastic break with legal tradition by a thorough overhauling of the district court system with the substitution of presiding and associate justices on full time, well-paid judges on county circuits.

Mr. Hurley last summer recommended reorganization of the court and his twofold proposal today is interpreted by some as an anticipation of the proposal to be made by Gov. Joseph B. Ely's crime commission and the subcommittee of the committee on public expenditures.

Not only is the grand jury an unwieldly body composed as it is of 23 men, but it is subject to political influence and may be used as a shield by unscrupulous district attorneys who seek to escape responsibility in prosecution, Mr. Hurley charged.

Because the grand jury must take its law from the district attorney, who also controls presentation of evidence, the prosecutor practically governs this body. In the hands of a vengeful or an ambitious attorney this power is, according to Mr. Hurley, extremely dangerous, since indictments upon which it is impossible to get convictions may be returned and published. Because of the layman's tendency to associate an indictment with real guilt, reputations are often irreparably defamed, though no guilt exists, he asserted.

If the prosecuting attorney wants to shield a criminal he is able, through his presentation of the evidence to the grand jury, to influence that body into refusing an indictment, thus protecting the criminal and himself by shifting responsibility to the jury.

As a substitute for this system he proposed a plan by which district attorneys must swear out the complaints. Such a plan is in operation in some western states.

He also fired a salvo of criticism against the political undermining of police forces. He specified as a particularly reprehensible result of political manipulation the shifting of policemen from beats with which they are familiar to new stations.

Tax Appeals Board Rules for Woman

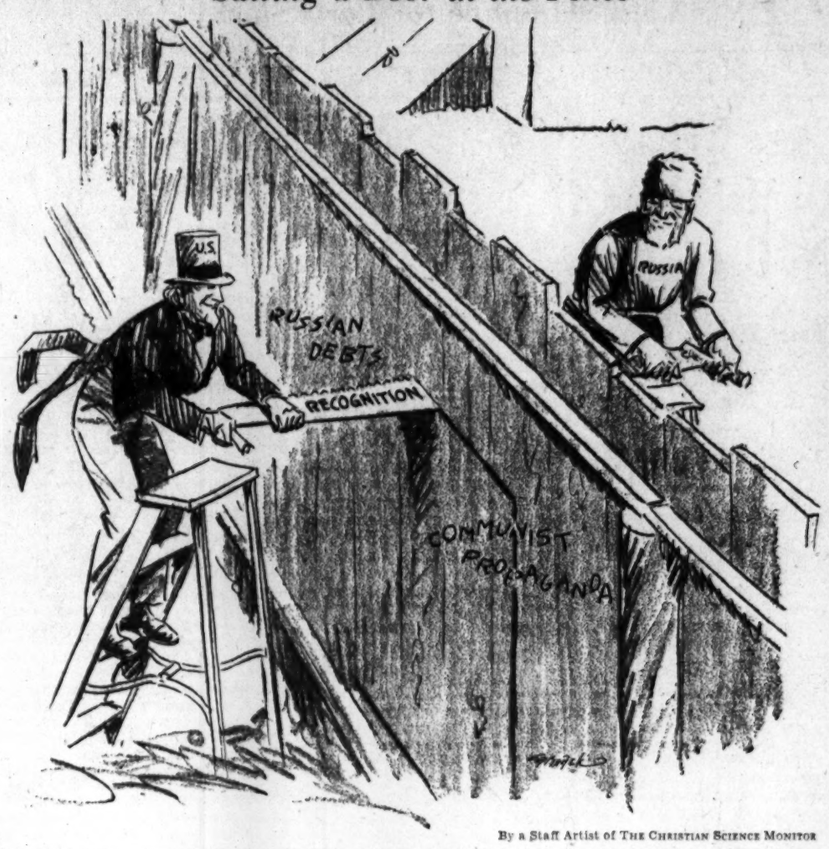
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Board of Tax Appeals, in a decision on an appeal filed by Mrs. Anna E. Riley of Reading, Mass., ruled today that salary paid by a married woman to her husband for work in connection with her business may be deducted from taxable income.

Mrs. Riley appealed a tax claim of $4981. Her petition charged illegal disallowance of a deduction of $19,800 as salary paid her husband for the use and operation of a machine he had invented and patented. The commissioner of internal revenue had disallowed the claim because of the Massachusetts law forbidding contracts between husband and wife.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Income

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates report for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income after all charges and dividends on two preferred stock issues of $868,410, equal to 44 cents a share on 1,987,762 common shares. This compares with surplus in the previous 12 months of $1,510,647, equal to 76 cents a common share.

Sawing a Door in the Fence



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Federal Control For Advertising Urged by Waldo

Warns Exploiters Against Continuing Hurtful Policies

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP) "Federal control and federal regulation of advertising can put power into the hands of the majority. Too long has a minority put the brakes on a movement which is inevitable because it is right. NIRA recorded the conscience of a people—it wiped out child labor and the sweatshop. It is making business practice fairer than it has ever been before. Advertising must fall in line." So spoke Richard Waldo, president of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate today, at the 1933 convention of the New England District Advertising Federation of America, in his address, "Can Federal Control Increase Advertising?"

"Search Dr. Copeland's Senate Bill 1944," said Mr. Waldo, "or its House duplicate 6110, and only regulation is in evidence throughout, regulation which spells control of the exploiter and a fuller freedom for the advertiser with clean hands. And such regulation, wholly in the interest of that public which governments are constituted to protect, should be demanded of our Government by every man and every business free from guile. Eighty-five per cent fall in that category. Ten to 15 per cent do not. The majority knows little of what the smaller number can do to abuse and destroy the confidence of the buying public, which is the life blood of trade.

"I am for Dr. Copeland's bill," said Mr. Waldo, "and all that it implies, because I know that it is a fair and logical extension of legislation which has proved immensely for the public's good.

"And all that it implies," he continued, "was summed up by Franklin D. Roosevelt when he said, 'Under the New Deal the vendor, too, must beware.' Thirty years of work by other men came to fruition when the President of the United States said that. It served notice that the expert may no longer exploit the public in any line of endeavor. Then indeed was a time for advertising men to cheer."

Government to Sue Former Mayor Peters

Because it is alleged that Andrew J. Peters, former Mayor of Boston, sold stocks to his wife in December, 1928, for $19,921 which had cost him $80,000, and then reported a $60,079 loss on his income tax for the year, the Federal Government is expected to start procedures for an alleged deficiency tax.

Mr. Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner for Internal Revenue at Washington, has dissented from a ruling by the United States Board of Tax Appeals, which, in a finding Aug. 8, ruled that the sale was valid as to capital loss rightly applied.

Liquor Advertising In Papers Declared Unchecked by State

Liquor advertising in the Massachusetts newspapers will receive no restraint as far as the special legislative committee appointed to draw up a "hard" liquor control act is concerned.

This fact was evident today when Mr. Harry B. Putnam of Boston, chairman of the committee, declared that body would recommend no regulation of liquor advertising in newspapers. But it will propose, he said, delegation of power to regulate and control outdoor liquor advertising to the alcoholic beverages control commission.

This power would give the committee the right to dictate, for instance, where bill boards advertising liquor might not be placed, as well as the right to control the contents of these advertisments.

Suffolk Jury Fixing Revealed at Boston

Five jurors were "fixed" in a recent single case in Suffolk County it was testified yesterday in Superior Court where disbarment procedures against Abram J. Berkwitz of Brockton, are being heard before Judge Fred T. Field.

Mr. Berkwitz is before the court on an information trial by special commissioner Dunbar F. Carpenter last spring. This disbarment case is the third in recent weeks which had its combination with startling revelation concerning jury fixing.

In reply to questions by Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, who is prosecuting the case, three of the jurors admitted that they had received money for their votes. They said that another member of the jury, Mr. Charles P. McGuire of South Boston and a Democratic candidate for the City Council, gave them the money. It was testified by the first witness that some of the jurors were corrupted through the influence of Berkwitz. In a conference with a lawyer, he said that he (Berkwitz) sent him to a restaurant in Scollay Square, where $25 was handed to him by an unknown person.

Suspect Examined In Lindbergh Case

Revival of efforts to solve the Lindbergh kidnaping mystery, recently urged by President Roosevelt, centered in Boston today as local agents questioned John Gorch, captured by the Boston police Saturday on an alleged robbery charge and who is being held as a suspicious person in connection with the kidnaping.

Wires between Boston, New Jersey, New York, and Washington buzzed with messages as the combined forces of the law attempted to check and recheck the activities of Gorch since the crime.

New York and New Jersey police officials are in Boston, questioning the prisoner today.

The capture of Gorch was brought about by a letter written to the authorities by an unknown person. It contained an account of his activities in various cities with amazing accuracy and accused the defendant of participation in the Lindbergh kidnaping.

A receipt for a safe deposit vault in a New York bank was also found on Gorch. The vault is to be opened so that the contents may be examined.

It is reported that Gorch at one time resided at Hopewell, N. J., scene of the kidnaping. Immediately following the crime, he is said to have moved from the State.

President Tickles Reporters By Knowing How to Use News

When Farm Revolt Rumbled, Came Russian Story, Then Came Radio Talk and Retail Code —Farmers' Light Faded

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—President Roosevelt emerged from his first session of Congress with a considerable reputation as a political strategist. Today he has securely established his reputation for shrewdness in another direction through his tactics in defending his recovery program against the most threatening attack yet launched against it.

As a result the highly critical Washington newspaper corps has found a new respect for him in the skillful manner in which he handled publicity by "timing" White House news breaks to secure the utmost advantage from the critical situations of the last week.

By last Thursday, Washington was seething with reports from the mid-West of the farmers' revolt against the NRA while the undercurrent of the demand for inflation was fast reaching a climax threatening the financial policy of the Administration. Both official and observer circles were humming with these two questions and their implications to the whole Roosevelt program.

In swift and dramatic fashion the White House threw the far more spectacular issue of Russian recognition into the gap and suddenly turned attention away from domestic problems. It began on Friday morning when word was given out that an extremely important announcement would be made at the White House that afternoon and that every newspaperman should be sure to be on hand. Just enough of a hint of Russia was allowed to escape from other sources to put everyone on the scent while hours of waiting keyed interest. Everything else was forgotten in a frantic effort to run down the "Russian recognition story."

The President's press conference that afternoon was attended by more newspapermen than any other conference he had held—even the first. Doors were locked to prevent anyone going out early and securing a "beat on the others." And then the famous letters were read which pave the way for a break in the long hiatus in Russian-American diplomatic relations.

The move had a two-edged effect. It not only took the farm revolt out of the headlines, but also threw a block in its path in the implied potential market in Russia for the surplus American farm products now depressing farm prices in this country.

The President immediately followed this on Saturday by announcing unexpectedly the force of his "fireside" radio talks with the country for the following night. Again, everyone was far more interested in what the President would say than what a few farmers in the midwest might be doing about the conflict between the industrial and agricultural aspects of the recovery program.

The radio itself was so designed as to sterlize the farm situation by a brief and frank admission of its existence while throwing emphasis on the Administration's still rather incomplete plans for a commodity dollar and glittering gold. These latter two subjects commanded Monday's headlines.

In the meantime, another "news break" has been timed to prevent a conflict which might have detracted from the attention paid to both. Mr. Roosevelt had signed the extremely important retail code on Sunday night, immediately after his radiocast. Every retail merchant in the country was vitally affected and knew it. Every consumer was equally affected, but didn't know so much about it.

Until then, all NRA codes had been made public immediately after they had received the President's approval, but the retail code was held over until Monday.

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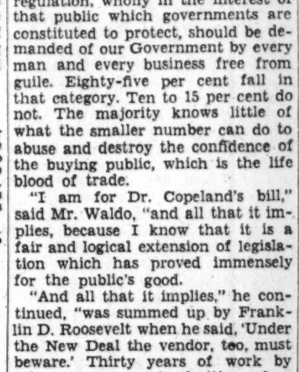

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Extending . . .

METROPOLITAN OIL DELIVERY SERVICE

Fuel — Furnace — Range Oils

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- To guarantee an ample supply of the best fuel oils, four large storage tanks are now being erected at the company's East Cambridge plant. These tanks will hold a million gallons of fuel oil—ready for the Flag Fleet of fast tank trucks—assuring quick deliveries at all times under all conditions.
- Metropolitan burning oils are tested products, sold with the full Metropolitan Coal Company guarantee of quality, quantity and service. All tank trucks are equipped with power metered pumps, assuring full measure on each delivery.

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Greater Security Afloat Is Keynote Of French Salon

Annual Exhibition Shows Many Interesting Inventions

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Where the river Seine winds through the center of the city, almost under the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, the Tenth International Nautical Salon cast anchor in Paris early in October.

Ocean-going yachts, commodious seafaring cruisers and roaring speedboats tied up at the three-lined quay. Cranes, usually used only for unloading the inelegant river barges, lifted some of them up to the street where the smaller craft were exhibited, while others bobbed and rolled in the wakes of passing tugs.

Under the banner of "Security at Sea," a specially erected pavilion housed every imaginable kind of device designed to render safer boats of all sorts, from transatlantic liners down to unsinkable one-man kayaks. The recent burning of several French passenger steamers was reflected in the exhibition of every sort of fireproof building material, and of many kinds of apparatuses for the detection and extinction of fire on ships.

A novel way of providing safety for passengers of ships at sea was exhibited by its inventor, M. Louis Pottier of Paris. Recalling the recent experiments with airplanes whose cabins slide out of the burning fuselage and float to earth attached to a parachute, M. Pottier's plan calls for the construction of liners whose cabins, in the event of fire or shipwreck, slide quickly off the side of the ship into the water.

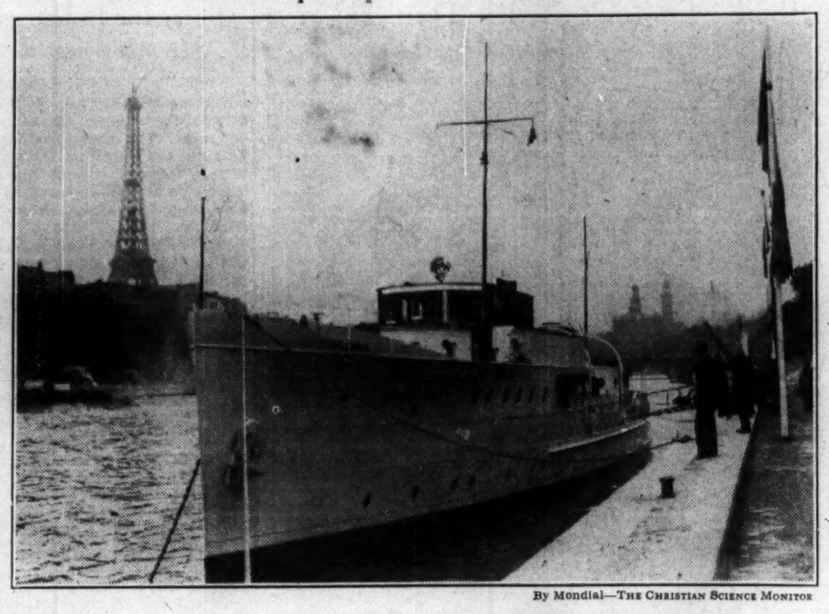
These separate cabin cells are watertight, built like elongated turnips, with the passenger's room at the top and a baggage chamber below. Still further down is a room for several members of the crew containing, separate lighting and ventilating plant, and ample supplies of food and water. Let down from the ship two by two (one from each side), these patent cabins are said to be able to keep afloat almost indefinitely in all but the roughest of seas. Thus only the shell and central section of the ship, containing the engines, boilers and recreation and dining salons would be lost while the passengers would be saved with all their baggage, and in comparative comfort.

A striking feature of the salon was the great number and variety of "unsinkable" canoes, skiffs and portable folding boats offered at popular prices.

Montalvo Assumes Office

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Oct. 23 (By U. P.)—Removal of President Martinez Mera from office became an accomplished fact Saturday when Premier Abelardo Montalvo assumed the duties of president. The Senate ordered Martinez Mera's objections to his removal from office to be placed in the files, indicating an end of the matter.

All Shipshape for Paris Show



By Mondial—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seafaring Yachts Anchored Along the Seine

Tenth International Nautical Salon Presents the Latest in Water Craft and Lots of New Gadgets.

Y.W.C.A. Sponsors Prayer Week To Extend World Fellowship

Praises Steady Growth of Movement in Orient Despite Handicap of International Discord

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—An appeal for "a week of prayer and world fellowship" from Nov. 12 to 18, has been extended throughout 50 countries by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States. This occasion is observed annually by the world's Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A.

The Board's pronouncement says in part:

"In this annual week of prayer and world fellowship, the Young Women's Christian Associations of 50 countries celebrate their common purpose and seek communion with their source of common strength.

"These are bewildering days. Never since 1918 have we so needed the contact with Him whose kingdom we seek and the fellowship of those who see eye to eye with us on the fundamentals of living.

"This year we shall be acutely conscious of the associations in other lands that have suffered from our retrenchments. Especially for the Y. W. C. A.'s of India, Uruguay, Estonia and Latvia shall we pray that our withdrawal of all American secretaries may not irreparably harm their developing movements, but that the sources of healthy life within them may heal the wounds of sudden loss and bring them to a period of fresh and happy growth.

"We shall remember with gratitude signs of progress in many countries—better leadership, greater participation in social action, a firmer financial basis. The recent conference in China of leaders from Japan, Korea, the Philippines, the United States, together with the president and executive of the World's Y. W. C. A., is a symbol and a promise that even the most difficult times cannot halt our going forward. The national conventions in China and Japan impress us afresh with the great promise and present force in these national movements. Surely association life that can flourish under such handicaps of national and international disquiet has a spiritual power that cannot be gainsaid.

"But while we give thought to our active participation in a world fellowship, we shall also remember the international life of the world, political, social, economic, religious, which touches us just as closely. With what fears and hopes we look into the year ahead! In the Disarmament Conference, the war debt discussions, our relations with our nearest neighbors among the nations, how severely we shall be tested, and who can tell whether our statesmen and we ourselves shall act with the intuitive fear and suspicion of animals or with the mutual trust and love of the children of God. With this test in our thoughts we shall pray for an increase of spiritual stature in leaders and peoples.

"Especially in our foreign policy as a nation we shall remember that we have often by too hasty action or failure to act endangered the healthy development of other peoples, increased international tension, inflicted indignities on the spirit of proud races. May we see that in the family of nations as in the human family, all are responsible in the last analysis for the conduct of each; and be ready to take our full share of blame for what is past and responsibility for the future right relations of the world.

"To be international means to have learned the lesson of love as Christ taught us. How shall we attain to this quality of life, unless he teach us; and how shall he teach us unless we seek the instruction of his spirit?"

Havana Strike Only Partially Effective

HAVANA, Oct. 24 (AP)—Reinforcements remained at the police station and soldiers rearranged machine guns and sandbags inside the palace as a partially effective commercial strike disrupted business in Havana today.

The strike did not become general, as had been planned, largely because of the Government's firm counter actions, including the appeal of President Grau to the city's wavering merchants. Meanwhile, the railroad strike continued with indications it might result in a general strike in the city of Mantanzas.

October Machine Business Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—A generally better feeling prevails throughout the machinery trade, the American Machinist reports. Some dealers found October business better than in September. Used machines, some rebuilt, are cutting in on new sales, according to the publication.

'Al' Smith Attacks Business Dictators In World's Fair Talk

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—The world's fair, in the words of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, is an example of the progress of private industry free from the dictating hand of government control.

The one-time Democratic standard bearer took occasion yesterday to voice his disapproval of growing government powers in an address before thousands of admirers in the Court of the Hall of Science at a Century of Progress during ceremonies planned especially in his honor.

"Private initiative may sometimes need the curb and bit of government control, but the Government is at its best when it supplements and coöperates with private industry," he said. He did not, however, make any direct reference to the present Administration and its national recovery program, although he declared that private industry with all its defects is "still vastly superior to government planning and government control of business and of human effort."

Praising the attainment of the business men who conceded and built the world exposition, the New Yorker said:

"It may be and will be urged that private industry often labors for private gain. It may be that its ends sometimes are selfish. Let us not be too cynical about the motives that have actuated the men who have wrought these buildings which house the miracles of science and invention. Pride of achievement, ambition to excel, love of work and art, have had more to do with it than the mere desire to make money and exploit others."

The one-time Democratic standard bearer added, that when viewing the exposition, "whether you point to progress in industry, science, invention, transportation, or the arts, what you see here is the triumph of the mind and the hand of free men, without dictatorship."

Pennies Get 40,000, Scientific Flips

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 24 (AP)—Penny flipping odds are about even on heads and tails after 40,000 scientific flips!

That's what Prof. Pope R. Hill of the mathematics department of the University of Georgia here has found but his experiments have progressed only halfway. Months ago, he assembled 200 pennies, and balanced each against the other down to one-thousandth of a gram.

Weighed on chemical balances, Professor Hill said he would get information on the probability of runs of certain numbers as well as to test the general law of probability. Next July he expects his experiment will be completed.

Posthumous Award Made by Engineers

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The John Fritz Gold Medal, described as the highest award of the American engineering field, has been awarded posthumously to John Ripley Freeman of Providence, R. I., as an "engineer preëminent in the fields of hydraulics and water supply, fire insurance economics and analysis of earthquake effects."

The board of award of the medal, composed of 16 recent past presidents of the four national engineering societies, announced the award yesterday. Mr. Freeman's activities extended over all the United States.

New Fire Theory Given by Chemist In Berlin Trial

'Self-Combustible' Liquid Explained as Court Looks On

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (AP)—The plenary hall of the German Reichstag building was turned into a chemical laboratory at today's opening session of the trial of five men accused of setting fire to the structure.

Reporters were excluded as the court, defendants, prosecutors and defense lawyers turned from the regular processes of the trial to watch a chemical expert demonstrate how a self-combustible liquid functions.

Testimony today centered about the question of the possible implication of Ernst Torgler, former Communist Whip in the Reichstag, and one of the quintet on trial.

The first witness, a woman neighbor, claimed that Torgler's brief case was unusually heavy on the day of the fire, Feb. 27. She said he wore a worried look. However, on cross-examination, the witness admitted she knew neither the color nor the size of the brief case and that she saw Torgler's face only for a few seconds.

The opinion that Marinus Van Der Lubbe might have been a mere scapegoat for others in firing the Reichstag was expressed yesterday by a chemical expert. The chemist, Dr. J. Schatz, pointed out in his testimony a possibility that some "self-combustible" chemical or liquid could have been used in setting the blaze.

The chemist agreed with two other experts that the fire could not have been started merely by placing tinder and that the heavy oak furniture and thick wall coverings in the parliament house could not easily be ignited.

Dr. Schatz told the court this "self-combustible" liquid always leaves a peculiar odor on cloth and about those using it. Thereupon Inspector Seuffert said that Van Der Lubbe's clothes had no odor of chemicals at the time of his arrest.

MacDonald Appeals to Reich For Proof of Peaceful Aims

Joins With Lansbury and Cecil in Pledging England to World Coöperation—Reveals Talks by Major Powers on Terms of German Equality

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 24—The slogan of world coöperation was flung into the air from three widely separated platforms yesterday by three of England's leading statesmen, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. George Lansbury and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.

The Prime Minister, speaking at Crawley in Sussex, pleaded that Germany "show by her actions that she is pursuing peace and that she is anxious to return to a cooperation with other nations of Europe at any rate—a coöperation that will not ask her to forfeit either honor or self-respect."

Almost the same moment Mr. Lansbury, leader of the opposition, was declaring in London that "what is necessary in the world is, first, a spirit of coöperation; second, the will to coöperate." While every nation is trying to keep on the top economically, he added, "we will have wars and rumors of wars."

Lord Cecil, speaking at Stafford, said one of the reassuring features in the world today is the existence of that system of collaboration and coöperation which is the basis of the League of Nations. He admitted that the League had suffered a diminution of prestige—perhaps owing to its attitude in regard to the Far East which had encouraged lawless elements in Europe to believe "if they stood up to the rest of the nations at Geneva they would be able to make good whatever claim they put forward."

The Prime Minister's speech, which followed closely on the special Cabinet meeting to discuss the armament issue, is regarded here as definitely nailing the British flag to the disarmament mast. "The British Government," he declared, amid cheers, "is not going to give up its attempts to secure an agreed scheme of disarmament."

To this end, he said, "we will consult, we shall exchange views—not against Germany, but upon international nations to lie down alongside her without having fear aroused in their hearts and distrust reflected in their arms."

Meanwhile he appealed to Germany "to make it possible for other

Mr. MacDonald revealed that he and Sir John Simon "before the Disarmament Conference was two months old, had got in touch with Germany's representatives and the representatives of other countries for the purpose of exploring the whole question of equality and the conditions necessary carry it out."

"Fears came and doubts came," he went on, adding: "The fear of Europe that was the obstacle to granting equality to Germany was very much smaller then than it is today."

Two contributions need to be made to the cause of disarmament, the Premier said. "Those who are giving up the material things have to be backed up by those who supply the moral foundations of security."

European nations must "develop a spirit of neighborliness. That is the problem we are facing at this moment."

Mr. MacDonald concluded with this pertinent question to Germany: "Has it said the last word? Does it think it has given Europe the chance to do what I know for a fact a great part of Europe is very anxious to do?"

"I accept the words in favor of peace by Chancellor Hitler," he went on. "Standing alone, leaving the rest of Europe, in fact the rest of the world as far as the League is concerned, to battle with the problems—is that the way to bring peace? Is that the way to give necessary confidence to the mind of Europe? I say no.

"But I hope that the very first opportunity that presents itself will be seized on by Germany to show by her actions that she is pursuing peace and is anxious to return to a coöperation with other nations of Europe at any rate—a coöperation that will not ask her to forfeit either honor or self-respect."

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Cream Basis Urged For Milk Surplus As Help to Farmer

Plan of Massachusetts Official Would Also Check Fraud

"Oh, where, tell me, where has our milk surplus gone?" is a New England version of Scotland's old highland tune being sung by dairy farmers.

In answering this query yesterday Mr. Ralph W. Robart, Commissioner of the State Division on Necessaries of Life, throws a penetrating light on the mystery of dollars that shrink so perceptibly within channels separating the consumer from the man who milks the cows.

His idea is to convert all the milk surplus in the Greater Boston market into cream and pay the farmer an established cream-rate on the basis of so much a hundredweight.

The significance of this proposal is lost without some interpretation of the process by which the farmer receives money for his products. Briefly, it is as follows:

Farmers are paid on the basis of so much a hundredweight for fluid milk. All the milk that cannot be sold as such and transported to the consumers' doorstep is classified as "surplus." This is converted into dairy products, such as cheese, cream and butter. For all the milk flowing into this surplus, the farmer is paid on the basis of what the surplus is used for.

If most of it goes toward the production of butter, the farmer is paid on a butter scale, or a rate considerably less than for fluid milk.

Here, Mr. Robart explained that ordinarily the farmer has to take the distributor's word as to where the surplus goes. Opportunity for profit-making is not overlooked by some producers in this connection, he held. In the end, this practice seriously reacts on the farmers' profits, the basis of agitation in dairying.

Thus Mr. Robart's contention that the "surplus" problem found near the source of this agitation can be met substantially by turning all the surplus into cream which pays farmers the next highest price to fluid milk.

At the same time, Mr. Robart declared, some intelligent set-up should be provided to keep a check on the disposition of all milk surpluses.

Mr. Robart's reasons for emphasizing a cream basis for the surplus were backed by an illuminating investigation of his own in which he found that New England produces only one-third of its own consumer demand for cream. Cream flows into the sector from outside states, forcing New England prices down, he said.

So by converting all milk surplus into cream, he pointed out, the threefold purpose would be fulfilled of meeting outside competition, increasing income to farmers and removing one avenue used by unscrupulous distributors to take the profits away from the farmer.

If his proposal for a cream basis is not acceptable to dairy groups, Mr. Robart thinks some agreement advisable whereby the farmer can be paid so much a hundredweight for surplus milk irrespective of what it is used for.

Theaters

"The Woman of Bronze"

Wilbur Theater—A. A. Spitz and Al Luttringer present the National Dramatic Players, with Walter Gilbert and Gladys George, in "The Woman of Bronze," by Henry Kistaemackers and Eugene Delard, adapted from the French by Paul Kester. Week beginning Oct. 23, 1933.

This play, once a vehicle for Miss Margaret Anglin, is 14 years old in its English version. In its original form it is obviously much older. It belongs to the romantic school of drama, employing the triangle theme in conventional style. The English adaptation is loosely constructed, a thing purely of the theater.

The performance was on the whole superior to the piece. Miss Gladys George brought to the principal rôle great personal charm and a professional equipment which went far toward bringing to life a character imperfectly realized by the author. It is difficult in 1933 to make credible this devoted stage wife who, in order to make a second-act curtain, forgets that she is a perfect lady who doesn't make "scenes," and drives her successful rival from the house with shrieks. But Miss George unmistakably made her effects and won the sympathy of her audience.

Mr. Walter Gilbert had the ungrateful rôle of the sculptor who was the center of this storm. If he did not succeed in making us understand why the two women thought him worth fighting over, that was perhaps more the playwright's fault than his. Miss Audrey Berry was a thought too ingénue for a siren. The rest of the cast did what they could with the material the author had provided them. An audience of fair size applauded warmly.

L. A. S.

"Tommy"

Copley Theater — Chamberlain Brown and Capt. V. E. Sutton-Mattocks present "Tommy," an American comedy by Howard Lindsay and Bert Robinson. Week beginning Oct. 23, 1933.

The kindest thing that can be said about "Tommy" is that the players that the new management of the Copley has gathered around it are much superior to the medium in which they made their first appearance. That, however, did not seem to be the verdict of a very large and friendly, not to say "pally," audience.

The plot, as thin as vapor, turns on the much-mothered and much-fathered girl, whose life her parents wish to mold on their own ideas—to which the young lady very naturally objects. Of course, the whole play is Tommy, and it served to "present" Mr. Leon Janney, a film star of the very juvenile type. Mr. Janney is just a nice kid with a pretty smile, and it is only fair to him to say that he did all the author gave him the chance of doing. The same old stale digs at matrimony were introduced ad nauseam, while again an unnecessary use of profanity has to be recorded.

The first appearance of the new Copley company was distinctly hopeful, inasmuch as it gave an indication that they are capable of doing much better things than "Tommy." The supporting rôles were adequately taken by Miss Judith Alden, Mr. Fred (Ric) Page, Miss Dorothy Quincy, Miss Ethel Arden, Mr. Thaddeus Gray, Mr. Jack Egan and Mr. Tom Morrison.

E. B.

Domino

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"TOMMY" (Copley). Leon Janney, once seen in "Penrod and Sam," is now in long pants. He plays the lead in this first play of a new resident company at the Copley. 8:20.

"THE WOMAN OF BRONZE" (Wilbur). Gladys George and Walter Gilbert. 8:20.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Colonial). Eva Le Gallienne offers this again for first three days of the week. 8:15.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). Second week of this American Theater Society production, with Pauline Lord. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—A double bass solo by a member of Mal Hallett's orchestra is a feature of the stage show, "Footlight Parade," the screen offering, specializes in elaborate water spectacle work. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 7:30, 10:20.

KEITH'S—Jesse Crawford demonstrates the different stops of the organ, with Mrs. Crawford plays the "Pilgrim's Chorus." "My Weakness" on the screen is light musical entertainment. 10 a. m., 12:27, 2:54, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Adapted from the play. An army of stars take part. 2:45, 8:45.

STATE—"Broadway Through a Keyhole." Walter Winchell's story. Russ Columbo in cast. Reviewed in Saturday's issue. 12:10, 2:35, 5, 7:25, 9:50.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Bureau of Missing Persons." Reviewed on Friday. Paramount at 10:21 a. m., 1:13, 4:05, 6:57, 9:49. Fenway at 2:16, 4:55, 7:34, 10:12.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Open House Concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

STEINERT HALL—Piano recital by Esther Stein. 8:15.

Other Events

HAIRDRESSERS' PAGEANT — New England branch of Ladies' Hairdressers Association demonstrates latest styles. Copley Plaza Hotel Foyer. 8.

FOOD FAIR—Everything to interest housekeepers from canned foods to oil burning furnaces. Mechanics Building. 1 and 6:30.

TOMORROW

BERLITZ SCHOOL—Free program. Talk on Burgundy and its vineyards. Film showing scenes in Granada, Madeira and Algiers — with descriptive talk in Spanish. 140 Newbury Street. 4.

ART MUSEUM — Illustrated lecture on "Contemporary French Painting" by Auguste V. Desclos. Lecture Hall. 3. Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward—"Egyptian Art IV." 11.

WOMEN'S SCHOLARSHIP ASSOCIATION —Annual theater party at Plymouth Theater, preceded at 2:15 in the Copley-Plaza by an address by Rev. Samuel M. Lindsey.

ROTARY CLUB—Charles M. Rogerson speaks on "Community Service" at luncheon in Statler Hotel. 12:15.

Tribal War Follows South African Wedding

LADYSMITH, Union of South Africa, Oct. 24 (AP)—A tribal war has broken out in the Umsinga region as a result of a quarrel at a wedding.

While official reinforcements were being rushed here today, many Europeans were arriving in Ladysmith seeking protection. The Mquikeli Tribe was routed in a pitched battle and the tribes' homes burned by the Kufakwezekwe and Nkanyezi Tribes, according to reports reaching here. All of the warriors were reported armed with rifles.

Meeting Challenges Aid to Civilization, Prof. Toynbee Says

The growth of a civilization may be traced by the challenges it has successfully met, according to Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the University of London who lectured to the Lowell Institute last night on "The Process of the Growths of Civilizations." Out of every challenge successfully met, he said, grows a new one and a civilization grows as long as it continues to solve these problems.

The professor illustrated his contention by the concrete example of ancient Greek civilization. The first challenge the early Greeks met was the social chaos arising from the fall of Minoan culture. This they met by the organization of the city-states, lowland groups that subdued the more turbulent highlanders.

Out of this challenge, Professor Toynbee continued, rose the challenge of overpopulation caused by the peaceful order that ensued. The Greeks met this by overseas expansion. Their highly trained infantry and city-state government appeared in Sicily, Italy, northern Africa and elsewhere. Finally, the increased organization of the natives abroad stopped these colonists from further conquests.

Since the Greek city-states were still overpopulated, he added, they turned from extensive to intensive progress. They became industrial and commercial people, rather than purely agricultural. This economic victory brought a political challenge which they failed to meet. The Greeks could not successfully rule their far-flung domains, so Greek civilization ceased to grow.

Shoe String Operator To Be Kept From Bid On NRA 'Works' Jobs

Inexperienced contractors without capital who would underbid their competitors were denounced by Mr. James E. McConnell, chairman of the Boston Compliance Board, at a meeting in Boston last night of NRA compliance board chairmen of eastern Massachusetts counties.

Mr. McConnell pointed out that it has been the practice in the past to leave public works contract open to competitive bidding. This, he said, often results in "shoe string" contractors getting the work. With no money for labor or material, sometimes these items are not paid for within two or three years.

As a protection against such a situation which might again be a problem with the coming into New England of millions of dollars of federal funds for public works, Mr. McConnell said that he is to prepare a prequalification plan for bidders on public-works contracts. This would mean that only those capable of meeting their responsibilities could bid.

It was reported at the meeting that 90 per cent of the population in aid of the eastern counties of Massachusetts are being served by compliance boards. Two of the counties, Suffolk and Essex, are organized 100 per cent.

Connecticut Truck Strike Settlement Plan Is Forwarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24—Settlement of the truck strike which three weeks ago blocked all road freight shipments through Connecticut before spreading into western Massachusetts, seemed near today as a plan to settle wages and hours was approved by an arbitration board.

The plan provides for a 48-hour week with 72 cents an hour pay for drivers and 45 cents an hour for laborers. Employers must pay time and a third for overtime. Confidence was expressed by Dr. Edward Dolan, state NRA chairman, that both truckmen and employers would be satisfied with the "deal."

Though a truce was declared in Connecticut's tangle, truckmen in western Massachusetts continued to strike and have been carrying on picketing operations. Members of the Motor Truck Club of Western Massachusetts and the local organization of Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Teamsters Union walked out Sunday, but announced today that agreements have been made with employers to place their differences in the hands of an arbitration board similar to the one which ironed out difficulties here. Two other organizations were ready to strike.

New Chinese Consulate Opened in Portland, Ore.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland, for the first time in its history, has a Chinese consulate and its consul is Moy Back Hin, who for 27 years has acted in an honorary capacity. Details will be handled by S. C. Su, sent from Washington, D. C., as vice consul.

Establishment of a consulate will be of great convenience to American merchants, who may now have export invoices signed in this city instead of in Seattle.

Portland is also seeking establishment of a British consulate in Portland, to represent Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Idaho and Montana.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather, probably occasional rain, with slight temperature change, tonight and Wednesday; fresh easterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably occasional rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast and east winds, strong at times; weather overcast, with possible rain in south portion.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:54 p. m., Wednesday 3:38 a. m. Height of tides 10.1 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:26 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio soloist	Education talk	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Soloist; chorus	Phil Regan, songs	Melody Mart
5:30	Singing Lady	"Dr. Doolittle"	All American Boy	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Nursery Rhymes	The Deer Slayer	Hall Orchestra
6:00	Gene and Glenn	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk	Buck Rogers
6:15	Happy Landings	records; talks	Political talk	Bobby Benson
6:30	Reports; sports	News; talk	Merry-Go-Round	Betty Barthell
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Mimic program	Political talk	Little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Popular program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Default and Its Con-	Political talk	Just Plain Bill	Stevens's Band
7:30	sequences, talk	Political talk	Roosevelt series	Dance program
7:45	Dog Stories	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Network serial	Sanderson and	"Elmer E. Yess"	Bette Brooks, songs
8:15	mystery drama	Crumit; orchestra	Singin' Sam	"The Mill on the
8:30	Talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	Lake," sketch
8:45	"Trade and Mark"	his orchestra	Political talk	Kate Smith's music
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Political talk	Paige's Orchestra,
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Political talk	and guest stars
9:30	Barn dance program	East and Dumke;	Political talk	Le Paradis Band
9:45	from Springfield	quartet and band	Nino Martini; orch.	Reports; news
10:00	Political talk	Dramatic sketch	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	The Legend of
10:15	Ortiz Tirado; orch.	and concert orch.	Sevitzky Orch.	America, sketch
10:30	Tessie the Typist	Madame Sylvia	Camera Man talk	Gertrude Niesen
10:45	News flashes	Robert Simmons	Reports; news	New World Sym-
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Hughie Connor	phony Orchestra
11:15	March Orchestra	Meroff Orchestra	and his orchestra	News Service
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	Meyer Davis and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special, presenting Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
8:30 WAAB, Popular Pleasantries, with Francis J. Cronin at the console.
8:33 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
9:30 WNAC, Metropolitan Parade: popular program.
10:15 WEEI, Young Artists Trio: piano, violin and cello.
10:15 WNAC, Bill and Ginger, popular songs.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
11:45 WEEI, Fields and Hall, songs and comedy.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, Orlando's Plaza Concert Ensemble.
2:30 WBZ, "Babes in Holly wood," sketch with Arthur and Florence Lake.
2:30 WNAC, "Crime—Its Cause and Cure," John P. Smith, Detroit police head.
2:45 WBZ, "Southern Symphonies," Theodore Hahn Jr. and his orchestra.
3:00 WEEI, Del Castillo's Album of Famous Composers.
3:30 WNAC, Boston School Committee talk, H. M. Read, Teachers' College.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; Joseph Littau's Orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christiaan Kriens, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:45 WAAB, "Never Too Old to Learn," Prof. Kirtley F. Mather.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody: John Herrick, baritone; Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
7:30 WBZ, "Potash and Perlmutter," sketch, with "Abe and Mawruss."
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb, speaker; Al Goodman and his orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Man Who Thought He Had Squealed," sketch.
9:15 WAAB, Kate Smith and her Swanee Music.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedy team.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; string orchestra, William M. Daly, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Moran and Mack, "Two Black Crows."
10:00 WBZ, Shirley Howard and Ray Perkins, songs, patter, with orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."

Roosevelts Apply For Absentee Ballots

Special from Monitor Bureau

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 23—"Government duties in Washington" will prevent President Roosevelt from casting his ballot in the old town hall in Hyde Park this year as he and Mrs. Roosevelt have done for years. The President so stated in his own handwriting on an application for an absentee ballot received Saturday morning by the commissioners of election of Dutchess County.

Applications for absentee ballots also have been received from Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, Miss Marguerite A. Lehand, Mr. Roosevelt's personal secretary, and Irving H. McDuffy, his valet.

Better Protection Seen for Lobsters In Massachusetts

Massachusetts Bay fishermen have a brand-new alibi for the fish that got away. The State Division of Fisheries and Game has thrown the nine-inch lobster law overboard in favor of a new set of specifications for safeguarding alongshore seafood resources.

From now on, lobster fishermen will be obliged to throw back into the sea any lobster that measures less than three and one-sixteenth inches from the eye to the base of the tail.

Mr. Raymond J. Kenney, director of the fisheries division, believes the new measurement system assures better protection for immature lobsters. Under the discarded method, a lobster measuring not less than nine inches from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail was as good as a steaming main course at any seaside boarding house.

The three and one-sixteenth-inch ruling exacts a size limitation about equal to the nine-inch law, with one important advantage. No lobsters short of body but long of tail henceforth will find their way out of the lobster pot and into the iron kettle.

Dog Happier With Boy Than in White House

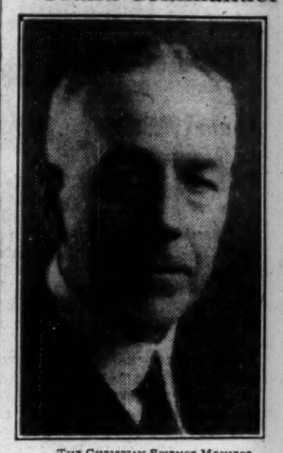
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Though noted for their power, one Great Dane has found the marble halls and stately apartments of the White House too much for him.

He arrived at the executive mansion last week, a cold, nameless puppy. On orders from "upstairs" he was taken to the furnace room to warm up. The mistress of the great mansion came to the furnace room to visit him, and with her friend, Mrs. Isabella Greenway, newly elected Congresswoman from Arizona, took him to see the son of Mrs. Greenway. Things looked brighter to the pup. Jack was delighted, named the dog "President," and wrote a "thank you" note to Mr. Roosevelt, in which he said he thought the dog was "cute." The next day, when he came to the White House to visit his new pet, he brought along a carpenter to measure him for a kennel.

"President" was sent to Mr. Roosevelt from Renssalaer, N. Y. The Roosevelts have two dogs, "Meggie," a Scottie, and "Major," a Belgian Shepherd, which they brought to the White House with them.

Hamilton Elected Grand Commander



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

William S. Hamilton

Mr. William S. Hamilton of Williamstown, Mass., was elected and installed Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at its one hundred and thirtieth annual conclave held in Masonic Temple, Boston, today. Mr. Arthur S. Vaughn, of Providence, R. I., and Past Commander of St. Johns Commandery, No. 1, of Providence, was elected and installed Deputy Grand Commander, with Mr. Harold W. Sprague, Past Commander of the Bay State Commandery, No. 38, of Brockton, Mass., as Grand Generalissimo and Mr. Charles T. Converse, Past Commander of Springfield Commandery, No. 6, of Springfield, Mass., as Grand Captain General.

Knights Templar of this jurisdiction have a revolving educational fund amounting to $218,000 to assist needy students through their last three years in college. Money is loaned to the student from this fund, not given, so that each student, in paying back the loan, assists some other in finishing his education. Among the 739 students who have been helped by the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island are men and women successful as engineers, lawyers, school-teachers and accountants. One student receiving this help is a carillonneur now in Belgium. These statements were contained in the annual report of the Rev. Francis W. Gibbs, the executive secretary of this fund.

Owners of Woodlots In New Hampshire Seeking Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24—Mr. Kenneth E. Barraclough, extension forester at the University of New Hampshire, is representing the small woodlot owners at the timber code conference which opens in Washington today.

"These woodlot owners desire to receive equal consideration in conservation and sustained yield measures," Mr. Barraclough said before leaving. They also want minimum price protection as is being provided under authority of the national lumber code.

He pointed out that 50 per cent of the lumber cut in New Hampshire is taken from these small woodlots. "We believe," he continued, "that this requires consideration to insure fair competition between sawmill operators and trade practices with woodland owners."

Mr. J. C. Kendall, head of the Extension Service at the university, in commenting upon the situation declared that the farmers sell their wood for sums far below their true value. "They are compelled to sell at these low figures," he said, "because of their need for the money. And as a result the big operator leaves his tracts untouched and buys from these farmers for much lower prices than he could cut the timber himself."

Green Urges Labor To Support NRA

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Mr. William Green, who rose from the mines to presidency of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday that hidden efforts have been made to scuttle the NRA.

"I regret," he said, "to observe on every hand the failure of influential groups and individuals to give this recovery effort the support they should give. I believe undercover efforts have been put forth to defeat this act.

"We cannot permit it to be sabotaged. We cannot permit it to be torpedoed. It must succeed, and Labor must see that it shall not fail," he declared before the convention of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

"I want all the workers to cooperate with our great President in carrying forward the NRA and to give him not only our moral support but our material support in all instances. We have faith in our President. We are going to follow him until our faith has been at least impaired."

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Whittemore's imparts a quick, lustrous polish and keeps the leather pliant. The easy opening container is generous in size. Besides Black, the Oil Paste is available in Tan, Brown, Oxblood and Neutral.

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8c 20 oz LOAF

Sweethome Chocolates

33c lb.

OVEN FRESH UNEEDA SPECIALS

UNEEDA BISCUITS	4 PKGS	17c
FAVORITE COOKIES	PKG	25c
CHOCOLATE CIRCLES	LB BULK	21c
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Chocolate Cream Filled Layer Cake — Rich homemade style—made in our own bake shop—Fresh daily — Ea 15c

Raisin Bread — Full 20 oz Loaf 8c

Royal Gelatine — DESSERTS Pure Assorted 3 PKGS 19c

Wesson Oil — PINT TIN 27c

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Dromedary Dates Pkg 17c

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Soap Flakes SWEETHEART Big 5 Lb Box 31c
P&G Soap White Naphtha Laundry Soap 8 Bars 25c
Brillo Cleans - Scours - Polishes 2 Sm Pkgs 15c
Clorox LIQUID DEODORANT WHITENS CLOTHES 2 Pt Bots 27c

Pickles HARCO SWEET MIXED Quart Jar 21c
Pickles CENTURY OF PROGRESS DILL Qt Jar 15c SWEET MIXED Qt Jar 25c Pt Jar 17c
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McKee's Forces Seek Big Names To Bolster Party

Fusionists Add Support of Bishop Manning to Growing List

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—With Major LaGuardia, Fusion candidate, continuing to lead in the mayoralty race and adding daily to the important list of leaders in the city's religious, educational and civic life supporting his non-partisan campaign, Joseph V. McKee, running second at the turn toward the home stretch, has his strategy board busy this week trying to round up outstanding "national" Democrats to lend their prestige to his candidacy. The aim of the McKee strategists is to fill the gap which the absence of such indorsers makes in his list of sponsors.

Meanwhile, with the probability of Fusion success at the polls admitted even by some of the most ardent McKee partisans, desertions by Tammany district leaders to the "independent" camp have ceased. The effect of this failure to gain new recruits has been to generate optimism in Tammany circles, and Mayor John P. O'Brien, up for re-election, is on the stump day and night trying to enthuse his organization regulars through predictions of victory for the ticket he heads.

LaGuardia Leads

Despite these efforts, however, the situation today indicates that Mayor O'Brien will run third, with Major LaGuardia winning over Mr. McKee by a majority estimated in political quarters all the way from 100,000 to 250,000 votes.

McKee spokesmen deny this claim, declaring that, while Mr. McKee himself stopped the open rush of the Tammany leaders to his bandwagon in the first flush of his post-primary campaign, the undercover support he will get from this source should be sufficient to insure his election.

Thus, while the tide of politicians to Mr. McKee has been stemmed, at least in the public view, the fact of this support is unquestioned, even though unseen. To offset its deleterious effects on the McKee claim of independence, his managers feel the need of the names of prominent national Democrats, and they are out gunning in these preserves.

Party Leaders Silent

Indeed, the dearth in the McKee camp of nationally known Democrats outside the Roosevelt inner circle is patent to all observers. These are either in the Fusion ranks or silent—and silence carries a strong inference of refusal to support either the McKee or the Tammany ticket. They include Alfred E. Smith and John W. Davis, both one-time Democratic national standard bearers; Owen D. Young and others of high party ranking.

On the other hand, the Fusion ticket today has added to its indorsers the Right Rev. William T. Manning of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York; Dr. Charles Cheney Hyde, world authority on international law; Dean Young B. Smith of the Columbia University law school; Dean Frank Somer of the New York University law school, and a majority of the civic experts of the city.

At the same time a nonpartisan group of educators and publicists, headed by Dr. John Dewey have organized as the Emergency Committee on Defense of Schools to defeat Mr. McKee, basing its opposition on "the pressure from the bankers and realty interests for economy and tax reduction, the rush of politicians to get on the McKee bandwagon and Mr. McKee's personal attitude and record on public education and related services."

New Federal Building Promised Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24—A new federal building, costing $2,610,000, will be erected here on the site of the present main post office at Ninth and Market Streets, according to an announcement from Washington.

Contracts will be let in March, it is expected. During construction work of mid-city post office will be located in the new main post office now being constructed at Thirtieth and Market Streets. The new building was designed by the Ballinger Company, and will be of granite, six stories high. It will house the mid-city post office, the federal courts and other government offices.

To Enjoy Painting, One—Well, One Just Paints

Upper—Courtesy of Milwaukee Journal to The Christian Science Monitor
Lower—Art Institute of Chicago

One Way of Utilizing Spare Time

Top: Men's Sketch Club of Milwaukee at Work. Bottom: Women's Art Class Busy on Chicago's Sky Line

New Leisure Providing Time To Indulge in the Fine Arts

(Continued from Page 1)

some practical advice for getting started as given by Mr. Kelley:

"Get some cheap paper, such as newsprint, and a soft pencil. Spend 15 minutes a day for a week drawing some simple object. After each day's work put away the best sketch. Date it. Then at the end of the month take out the drawings and see your progress. For you will make progress.

Do It for Fun in It

"The important thing is to go at the work for the fun that is in it, not with the idea of making something to sell or to frame. Experiment. Try color.

"You can buy ordinary school paints—the kind children use—for your first color work. Six colors is an abundance. A beginner might start with the following assortment: yellow ochre; light cadmium (or a cheaper substitute); vermillion; alizarin crimson (or a substitute); new blue and cobalt. If he wants to add two more, he might get light red and viridian green.

"These are offered as a suggestion. If they are not easily obtained, a person can have a lot of fun with just three ordinary colors—red yellow and blue—mixing them to form others.

He can choose oil or watercolor. Oil is a little messy to handle, but it is less tricky than watercolor. Oil paints need not be expensive. Instead of using canvas, the beginner can paint on shellacked cardboard, or he can start with colored crayons on ordinary wrapping paper. Colored chalk is fun.

"Get materials cheap enough to waste. Most amateurs are hampered by the fear that they are going to spoil their work. Let them spoil it! A beginner should feel that he is starting on an exploration trip. He should take liberties. If he doesn't like this pot blue, why then throw away the first sketch and try it red. For the price of one movie ticket a person can have material for a week of experimenting."

Critics Always Available

Somewhere along the line the amateur will feel the need for good criticism. He can always find someone to give it, a local artist, the art teacher in the high school, or a friend who has taste. If the amateur prefers companionship in his work, he may go to some good art school which has classes for beginners; he may find a social settlement art group to his liking; or, if he lives in a city like New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Milwaukee, he may become a member of a business men's art club.

The business men's art club movement had its formal beginning in Chicago, but groups of business men artists have sprung up spontaneously in about a dozen other cities, according to Mr. Drew. Meeting in a downtown club room once or twice a week, the business men's clubs offer a happy companionship to their members as well as the services of a professional critic or teacher. Week-ends and vacations, the members go off on painting expeditions. Mr. Drew has printed in a booklet some practical ideas about organizing and nurturing such clubs and will send it on request to those who write him at club headquarters, 63 E. Adams Street, Chicago.

Sculpture may seem beyond the accomplishment of the average layman, but this is another illusion, according to Miss Elisabeth Haseltine, sculptor and instructor of art at the University of Chicago. Miss Haseltine, who has launched many amateurs into the delights of modeling, has this to say about it.:

"Start with ordinary clay. This can be dug up in one's own back yard if there happens to be clay there; otherwise buy it from an art supply store in a five-pound can ready to use. The moist clay is worked with any small tool. Some of my students have used the sticks that come with ice cream bars.

Easy to Begin

"The first efforts may be to put together geometric forms into pleasing arrangements, or to represent farm animals—a bunny, or a hen. After practice in these subjects, if one is interested, one can get books on sculpture from the library and learn more of the technique, or take instruction.

"Carving in plaster is fun, too. After making a slab of the plaster and allowing it to set, while it is still soft, one carves a relief pattern. The tools may be an ordinary jackknife or manicure instrument. A pen point reversed so that the point sticks into the holder serves as a gouge. After experimenting in these mediums a person's appreciation of sculpture grows amazingly."

Now as to the worth-whileness of art as a leisure time pursuit. Some amateurs become able painters, even competing in professional exhibitions, but this is not the measure of the amateur's success. The best testimony is the gleam that comes into the eyes of amateur artists when you ask them what they get out of it.

"Art isn't a hobby," said a Chicago business-woman artist. "It's an experience that opens your eyes to all the beauty around you, color, light and shade, line. It's a means of expression, for you don't merely paint what you see but what you experience. It's something that calls for all you have of character and intelligence and that gives you back more than you put in."

Amatteur art makes missionaries of those who practice it. Give an amateur artist a little encouragement and he will bring his paints to your office and set you to work. Once you try it, he says, you will never want to quit.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

When Candidates Meet

Masters of ceremonies at the radio studios these days are being converted into diplomats. Perfervid mayoralty candidates gallop in and out of the studios and it some times happens that sworn political foes are in danger of meeting before the "mike" when their programs adjoin.

* * *

If two candidates should meet, both of whom had enriched the political idiom at the expense of the other, well—anyway this is where the diplomat comes in, and ushers one candidate out the side door as the other comes in the main entrance. And this is why perhaps the programs come off on schedule and only the leaves hanging hazardously on autumn trees get all the jolts.

* * *

Sobriety and Saloons

After all the discussion in this column over the link that exists between the proposed liquor dispensing tavern for Massachusetts and the antiquated saloon, it is to be expected that some comment should arise. A Boston Herald writer says, "After all, it is not so much a question of whether a man sits down when he drinks as whether he can stand up afterward."

* * *

If a man sits down, the legislative committee rules, he is in a tavern. If he stands up and drinks, it becomes a saloon, legislatively speaking, without even changing the pictures on the walls. Yet, how can one be sure that all those sitting down in a so-called tavern are not there because standing up to them has its physical limitations. No wonder a certain legislator threw up his hands the other day and shouted, "Why not call a spade a spade"

* * *

Said Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols last night: "My public record is open to the whole world."

So his opponents are finding, and they are making the most of it.

* * *

Buzz—Buzz—z-z

William J. Foley, Suffolk County District Attorney, and candidate for Mayor, has a whispering campaign to contend with—a sibilant whispering, breathing through the city, menacing his mayoralty hopes. The whisper is that he will get the gang vote and the raucous, strong-arm methods of the Democratic committee, which indorsed him at Faneuil Hall, won't help to stifle this whispering.

* * *

"Hot-House" Radicals

Apparently the radicals and soapbox orators, together with the delicate shrubs, have been taken in off the Boston Common. As the writer crossed this historic acreage today he was impressed by the utter depopulation of the place, by the absence of ardent groups hurling Marxian manifestoes about, and by the almost complete usurpation by gray squirrels. He was beset by the somber apprehension expressed in the idiom, that American radicalism "can't take it." Shall American "isms" go down to defeat before the early season's frosts? Is American insurgency only a thermometer radicalism?

Canadian Carloadings Gain

OTTAWA, Oct. 24—Carloadings on Canadian railroads during the week ended Oct. 14 totaled 80,303, an increase of 3529 over the 46,774 total for the corresponding 1932 week.

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"Take my advice . . . get your Overcoat where I got mine."

MECHANIC: Sorry, Sir, but I can't run to your five or six guinea touches. Two pounds, or two-pound-ten, is about my mark—and even that only once in a while.

MOTORIST: Well then, Harry, take a good look at this fifty shillingsworth—a nice, loose Raglan just what I want for Winter motoring.

MECHANIC: Fifty shillings! It's a grand coat—I can hardly believe it! But you know, Sir, my style would be more of a real heavyweight, perhaps with a belt and those flap pockets.

MOTORIST: And you can get it at The Fifty Shilling Tailors just the same. I saw dozens there like that the other day—all in different cloths and patterns and linings.

MECHANIC: But what I want to know is—will they stand real hard wear? I'm the sort of a fellow who has to knock his clothes about a bit.

MOTORIST: All the more reason why you should be careful where you get them, Harry. I just about lived in this coat last winter and it's still full of the bloom of youth.

I tell you, these Fifty Shilling Tailor people have done for men's clothes just what the car manufacturers did in their business—cut out the mess and muddles, found out what most men can afford to pay and then found a way of giving them the right stuff at the right price. Hence lower prices and better quality in both cases.

MECHANIC: But clothes are different. No man wants the standardised article in Suits or Overcoats.

MOTORIST: Don't I know it! And don't The Fifty Shilling Tailors know it too! They've learnt how to turn you out a properly tailored coat, with everything as you want it, down to the last dot and comma. And you can pay either 35/-, 50/- or 75/-.

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BALHAM: 61 High Rd.
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2-4 St. John's Rd.
CROYDON: 114 North End
CROYDON: 75-77 Church St.
CROYDON: 71 North End
DEPTFORD: S. E. 8: 177-179 High St.
EALING, W. 5: New Broadway.
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EAST HAM, E. 6: 104-6 High St. North
FULHAM, S. W.: 322-4 North End Rd.
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HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY, N. 7: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
ILFORD (ESSEX): 927 High Rd.
KILBURN, N. W. 6: 122-4-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON ON THAMES: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM, S. E. 13: 104 High St.
PECKHAM, S. E. 15: 84 Rye Lane
RICHMOND (SURREY): Dome Bldgs., The Square
ROMFORD: 5 High St.
STRATFORD, E.: 30 Broadway
STREATHAM, S. W. 16: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING, S. W. 17: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM, N. 17: 684 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW, E.: 29-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway
WOODGREEN, N.: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

MIDLANDS
BIRMINGHAM: 84-5 High St.
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.

BURTON ON TRENT: 9 Station St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32-33 Petty Cury
CHESTERFIELD: 14-16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 32-6 Smithford St.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HANLEY: 3 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 32a St. Peter's St.
HEREFORD: 22 High Town
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket
LEICESTER: 6 Silver St.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate
NEWARK ON TRENT: 14 Stodman St.
NEWCASTLE (Staffs): 41 Ironmarket
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Market Sq.
NORTHAMPTON: 27 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 7 Exchange Walk
PETERBOROUGH: 44 Bridge St.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
STOKE ON TRENT: 35 Church St.
WALSALL: 34-6 Park St.
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 10-11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 25 The Cross

YORKSHIRE
BARNSLEY: 13 Cheapside
BRADFORD: 16 Manchester Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 12-14 Whitefriargate
HULL: 33 King Edward St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-6 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane
LEEDS: 155 Briggate
LEEDS: 40/41 Briggate
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL 83-89 Ranelagh St.
LIVERPOOL: 73 London Rd.
PONTEFRACT: 35 Market St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 96/102 The Moor
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
WAKEFIELD: 12 Bull Ring
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.
YORK: 9 Low Ousegate

LANCS, CHESHIRE AND CUMBERLAND
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 83 Blackburn Rd.
BARROW IN FURNESS: 182 Dalton Rd.
BLACKBURN: 26 Darwen St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BURNLEY: 82a St. James St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CHESTER: 5 Foregate St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate
LEIGH: 117 Kirkgate
SCARBOROUGH: 2 Westborough
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
OLDHAM: 197 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ST. HELENS: 13 Ormskirk St.
ST. HELENS: 9 Church St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SOUTHPORT: 21 Eastbank St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
WHITEHAVEN: 7a King St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate

EAST COAST
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
COLCHESTER: 32 High St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
GREAT YARMOUTH: 23-24 Broad Row
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KING'S LYNN: 110 High St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
ASHINGTON: 23 Station Rd.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLYTH: 14 Waterloo Rd.
CONSETT: Middle St.
CROOK: 11 Hope St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
JARROW ON TYNE: 69 Ormonde St.
NEWCASTLE: 39 Bigg Market
NEWCASTLE: 24 Blackett St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 22-23 Saville St. West
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37¼ King St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 71 King St.
SUNDERLAND: 2-4 Fawcett St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WEST STANLEY: Front St.

WALES AND WEST COAST
ABERAVON: 1 Water St.
ABERDARE: 6 Canon St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
EBBW VALE: Bearcar St.
MAESTEG: 125 Commercial St.
MOUNTAIN ASH: Oxford St., Corner of Bowen Rd.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
PONTYPRIDD: 47 Taff St.
SWANSEA: 6 High St.
SWANSEA: 2 Oxford St.
TONYPANDY: 105a Dunraven St.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES
BATH: 30 Westgate St.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRIGHTON: 23-32 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
EXETER: 72 High St.
EXETER: 92 Fore St.
GLOUCESTER: 37-8 Northgate St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Square
READING: 54 Broad St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PLYMOUTH: 86 Old Town St.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 99 East St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
SWINDON: 77 Regent St.

SCOTLAND
ABERDEEN: 2-5 St. Nicholas St.
ABERDEEN: 64 St. Nicholas St.
AYR: 224 High St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
DUNDEE: 65 Murraygate
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 120 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLASGOW: 154-6 Argyle St.
GOVAN (Glasgow, S. W. 1): 12-13 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GREENOCK: 32 Hamilton St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
MOTHERWELL: 104 Brandon St.
PAISLEY: 29 High St.
PARTICK (Glasgow): 354 Dumbarton Rd.

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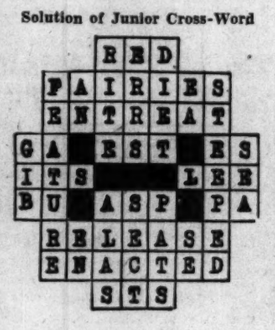

Iowa Team Meets Minnesota Soon In Crucial Game

Three Unbeaten and Untied Elevens in 'Big Ten' Conference Race

"Big Ten" Conference Football Standing

	W.	T.	L.	Points For	Points Agnst	P.C.
Iowa	2	0	0	33	7	1.000
Michigan	1	0	0	13	0	1.000
Illinois	1	0	0	21	0	1.000
Purdue	1	1	0	21	7	1.000
Northwestern	1	0	1	25	7	.500
Minnesota	0	2	0	13	13	.000
Indiana	0	1	1	6	31	.000
Ohio State	0	0	1	0	13	.000
Chicago	0	0	1	0	14	.000
Wisconsin	0	0	2	7	47	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—Continuance of the strange pattern assumed by the football championship race of the "Big Ten" is likely for another week. The one possibility of important change would be a victory for University of Minnesota over University of Iowa this Saturday. The Iowa eleven, lowliest of the circuit for several seasons, won for the second time last week, and now sets the pace Minnesota is undefeated, but tied twice.

Two of three other undefeated elevens are in action. University of Michigan is likely to stay right up there with a victory over University of Chicago. The Wolverines defeated Ohio State, 13 to 0, before 93,000 spectators, in one of the most important games of the season last week. Chicago slipped before Purdue's veritable webfeet, 14 to 0, and sees its only chance against Michigan to be on a dry field.

Purdue Looks Strong

Purdue, with one victory and one tie, looks very strong and should go on to a victory over Wisconsin, beaten for the second time, and that by Iowa, 26 to 7, last week. Northwestern University, which found itself for the first time last Saturday, defeating Indiana University, 25 to 0, pays a visit to Ohio State.

Illinois, defeated by West Point, 6 to 0, at Cleveland, takes a rest this week-end, as does Indiana.

Blocking and tackling of the caliber Iowa displayed in defeating Wisconsin, 26 to 7, should be hard for Minnesota to stop. The question is how long Coach O. E. Solem can keep his Hawkeyes at the peak of enthusiasm, stretching for the last inch that gets results. R. C. Crayne '36, new fullback, maintained his pace by gaining the most ground against the Badgers, though allowing others to do the touchdowns. J. R. Laws '34, quarterback, made two and B. A. Page '35, end, and Russell J. Fisher '36, new halfback, scored one each.

More than one touchdown will surely be needed by Minnesota this week-end. The Gophers scored one each against their last three opponents, and only against Pittsburgh did that prove to be enough. The marker was scored by Robert Tenner '35, end, taking a shovel pass from Francis Lund '35, halfback, and dashing 19 yards. This was made possible by the previous 25-yard run around left end performed by Julius Alfonse '36, halfback. Ray Bevan '36, guard, kicked the afterpoint. Last year's score was Minnesota 21, Iowa 6.

Power in the line displayed by Michigan, and the supply of substitutes, may prove too much for a hopeful Chicago eleven. It was the Wolverine line that rolled back Ohio State and opened the way for touchdowns by W. W. Renner '34, substitute quarterback, and Herman Everhardus '34, high-scoring halfback. C. M. Savage '34, guard, was successful on one afterpoint. Strength of Coach H. G. Kipke's line was credited to the brilliant play of C. J. Bernard '34, center, and F. L. Petoskey '34. It is interesting to note the veterans claiming attention on the Michigan eleven, while other teams are featuring sophomores.

Attack Starts Late

Chicago held Purdue very close for nearly half the game; then the Boilermakers mysteriously began to block efficiently. Maroon tacklers were mowed down right and left, and runners got off for long gains, two of them for touchdowns. Penalties for holding stopped two other long marches. Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy should have a stronger Maroon line to play Michigan. His backfield is good enough. The Wolverines beat the Maroons, 12 to 0, last year.

Purdue's runners don't know when to stop, and it will be difficult for the Badgers to make them understand. Coach N. E. Kizer displays one backfield star after another. When Paul F. Pardonner '34, quarterback, went out, Chicago fans figured Purdue's superiority in punting would end, but L. E. Dailey '36, who replaced him, increased it. Dailey punted 65 yards and out of bounds or the five-yard line. Duane Purvis '35, J. E. Carter '35, J. F. Hecker '34, and H. L. Keegan '34, put on a great display of ball running on a slippery field. Purdue defeated Wisconsin, 7 to 6, last year and should repeat by a wider margin unless all signs fail.

Northwestern found itself against Indiana. The attack that would not function in earlier games was given the right formula in the third period. The Wildcats forced the Hoosiers back for a safety to start the scoring. Then Roy Auguston '34, quarterback, broke loose for a 52-yard touchdown. H. W. Leeper '35, halfback, followed his example a few minutes later. An Indiana punt was blocked and shortly thereafter O. M. Olson '35, quarterback, scored another touchdown. Early in the fourth quarter Joseph Chambers '36, tackle, place-kicked a field goal from the 34-yard line. Ohio State defeated Northwestern, 20 to 6, a year ago.

Illinois seemed handicapped in a close game with the Army. Coach R. C. Zuppke's boys developed a pass attack that threatened to score but just one more successful play was lacking on each advance. The Army scored its touchdown on a 58-yard march in the first period with Joseph Stancock, 35, fullback, taking it over.

Featuring in Big Ten Football Race

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vernon R. Huffman '36
Indiana University Football Team

Sidelines

OF THE many good eastern gridiron games this week-end, not all involve undefeated teams. Of the list of nine undefeated major eastern elevens, at least one is due for a tumble. West Point and Yale, both undefeated, meet at New Haven. Fordham entertains a southern tornado in Alabama, while Syracuse has a pleasant play-fellow in Michigan State. At Boston, Dartmouth has only a grim and determined Harvard football squad to hurdle without defeat.

The others, Princeton, Holy Cross, Colgate, and Carnegie Tech are perhaps a little more sure of continuing undefeated. Princeton plays Washington and Lee, Holy Cross plays Brown, Colgate tackles Lafayette, and Carnegie, conqueror of Notre Dame, is host to Washington and Jefferson. Out of all these conflicts some sparks are bound to fly.

There were vague hints that Harvard would display new offensive tactics against Holy Cross, but the scouts watching Harvard turned in blank pages. Against Dartmouth this week-end there are vague hints again rustling, and this time something may come of it. The starting lineup has not been whispered, but if Choate does not start at end and Haley at quarterback, with possibly Adzigian at No. 3 back, Harvard will not be utilizing its real strength. Some good football material has been wasted at Cambridge, and the question continues: What became of Charley Nevin last Saturday? That Harvard line has improved in leaps and bounds since Esky Clark dug in to help the centers and Jim Riley, Boston Redskin player, helped the tackles.

Holy Cross has a beautiful line, and Brown, much lighter and faster, has a real task Saturday. The Bruins acquired valuable experience against the type of offense the Crusaders use when they held Yale, 14 to 6, but two such games on successive Saturdays is a lot to ask. The Crusader offense needs more speed and better timing. Incidentally, Harvard now knows much more about the offense to expect when the Yale game comes along.

Glenn S. Warner, former Stanford and present Temple coach, is building his future schedule. The Holy Cross eleven will travel to Temple's Stadium, Nov. 3, 1934. The Warner team has quite an attractive schedule already and certainly should draw plenty of fans with Virginia Poly, Texas A. & M., Indiana, Holy Cross, Carnegie Tech, Bucknell and Villanova all listed.

That Alabama team which invades New York to tackle the powerful Fordham Rams is an interesting team, according to results to date. The southerners have defeated Oglethorpe, 34 to 0, tied Mississippi, 0 to 0, defeated Miss. State, 18 to 0, and toppled Tennessee, 12 to 6, last week.

Georgia fans must be fairly leaping by this time with the thrills that team has furnished in scoring. The eleven has won three and lost one, but the scoring is the interesting part. The victories were by scores of 20 to 10, 26 to 13, and 30 to 23, while the one defeat came last week-end, Mercer winning, 21 to 13. Plenty of excitement in that kind of scoring.

Does anyone question the right of Oregon State to crow over holding Southern California to a scoreless tie? And without substitution, too. Proof again that never can a team be rated too strong.

It may not be of interest anywhere else, but the football fans in the State of Maine are reaching a peak of enthusiasm, for this week-end the state championship play begins, with Bates facing Maine and Bowdoin meeting Colby.

Giants Gain Most Yardage

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The New York Giants and Portsmouth Spartans are waging a close fight for ground-gaining honors in the National Professional Football League, with the Giants holding a fractional advantage right now. New York has gained 1455 yards in six games so far against 1451 for Portsmouth. Boston, with 1405 yards in six games, stands third, while Brooklyn, with 600 in three, ranks fourth in the averages. Defensively the Green Bay Packers still hold the palm, permitting the opposition an average of only 135 5-6 yards. The Spartans are second with 162½ and the league leading Chicago Bears third with 154 2-5.

Montreal Forward Lines

MONTREAL, Oct. 24 (AP)—Coach Eddie Gerard of Montreal Maroons apparently is starting just where he left off at the close of the 1932-33 campaign. In the Maroons' first ice practice, Gerard had Jimmy Ward and Baldy Northcott flanking Hooley Smith as his first line; replaced them with Paul Haynes, Earl Robinson, and Dave Trottier, and wound up with Wally Kilrea, Lorne Duguid and Glen Brydson. The defense combinations remain to be worked out.

Americans to Play in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 24 (AP)—Helen L. Hicks, former United States champion, and Charlotte Glutting, New Jersey star, will play in the Mexican golf championships to be held here Nov. 1-5, according to an announcement by Harry Wright, president of the Mexico City Country Club.

Maple Leafs Don Skates

KITCHENER, Ont., Oct. 24 (AP)—Dick Irvin is going around the Toronto Maple Leafs' training camp with a broad grin on his face. The Leafs already have progressed so far that the coach has started his forward line combinations. The Leafs, in two drills, amazed the railbirds with their speed. Particularly is Irvin pleased with Harvey Jackson. In contrast to his poor showing in training at Kingston last year and a dull start, the "Busher" is the star of the camp. Charlie Sands of Port Arthur fame looks best among the rookies. He is working with a third line consisting otherwise of Andy Blair and Harold Cotton, and the combination has a real scoring punch. The new first line of Bill Thoms, Ace Bailey, and Hec Kilrea may be a sensation this season.

Galbraith Reports to Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 24 (AP)—Perk Galbraith, former Boston Bruin, secured by Ottawa Senators in the trade that sent Bob Gracie to the Bruins, attended last night's practice of the local National Hockey League team. He had been delayed in reporting to his new club but appeared to be in good condition. It was announced last night by Coach George Boucher that an exhibition game with Canadiens had been canceled and, in its place, Senators will play in Syracuse on Nov. 8. This will be three days before the opening game here.

Post Plays on Argentine Four

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 24 (AP)—The South American polo team, which is making a first invasion of Argentina, yesterday won a practice scrimmage against a pickup side at Hurlingham, 10 to 3. Playing against the South Americans on the Argentine four was young William Post 2d, sensational American youngster who recently arrived in Argentina to compete in the open championship. The open championship begins Sunday.

Plan Merger of Two Leagues

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP)—The Hartford Courant says plans for a merger of the New England League and certain cities of the proposed Eastern League into a Class A baseball circuit were discussed last night at a conference. The conference, the paper says, was between President Claud B. Davidson of the New England League and Walter E. Hapgood, who has been working to revive the defunct Eastern League.

M. C. C. Tourists Win

KARACHI, India, Oct. 24 (Canadian Press)—The touring M. C. C. cricket eleven yesterday defeated the Province of Sindh by 91 runs, concluding the three-day match. Scores were M. C. C., 307 for five, declared, and 140 for eight, declared (Barnett, 122 and 54; Jardine, 101, not out; Mohamed Ebrahim, four for 19); Sindh, 189 for 167 (Verity, six for 46 and four for 38).

Starr Is Dissatisfied

MONTREAL, Oct. 24 (AP)—Harold Starr's hockey future is uncertain according to the Montreal Gazette. Starr was told by Newsy Lalonde of the Canadiens to report to the Windsor Bulldogs of the International Hockey League. But Starr, when he learned what salary was being offered him, said he would not play for any such sum.

Terry With Oil Company

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 24 (AP)—Bill Terry will be back at his old job this winter. The oil company by which he has been employed since 1920 has announced that the manager of the world champion New York Giants has signed a contract to continue with the sales force this winter as he has in the past.

Charley Gehringer Signs

DETROIT, Oct. 24 (AP)—Frank J. Navin, president of the Detroit American League baseball club, announced recently that Second Baseman Charley Gehringer has renewed his contract for another year with the Tigers.

Carnegie Tech Experiencing A Good Season

Harpster Participates in the Football Plays as Model and Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 24—In spite of the lightest set of backs in college football, a small squad and a brand new coach, the team of the Carnegie Institute of Technology is experiencing as good a season as the Tartans have enjoyed in many seasons. Three victories, culminating with the defeat of Notre Dame last Saturday, prove that Howard Harpster, the former Skibo star, has already developed his new charges to a point of brilliant efficiency, and hopes are high for a successful season.

Harpster, Carnegie '30, a famous forward passer in his day, has naturally developed his squad in that direction, and actively participates in the plays as a model as well as a coach. These tactics have proved of great value, and practically all of the scoring power of the team comes by the aerial route. In this he has been greatly aided by two veteran ends, though one is still in poor condition, and was out of play all last season.

Libbus Lewis '35, a star in 1931, at right end, has already accounted for two victories at the receiving end of passes, and Capt. Colin M. Stewart '34, is equally efficient on the other wing. Supporting them are George Goodridge '35, who has filled in for Lewis when the latter was compelled to retire, and though lacking the attacking power, is very effective on defense; Kay Burns '34, back in the lineup after an absence of a year, due to too much work in studies, and a pair of sophomores, Paul Moore Jr. '36, moved over from tackle, and Albert E. Schmidt '36.

Good Tackles

Another pair of veterans are available for the tackle positions, though one of them has been set back by the improvement of still another veteran, a substitute last year. Thurman Croft, '35, is a sure tackler on the left, while Clifford T. Doloway '35, has displaced Carl Forsman '34, regular right tackle for the past two years, on the right with Forsman and Leroy D. Nutter '35, the biggest and heaviest man on the squad, the second pair. Moore is also a tackle possibility, as well as another sophomore, Earl Hudson '36.

One of the few cases where a sophomore has made the first line occurs at center. Here Steven Trobovich '36, though weighing only 167 pounds, has proved very steady, and holds the pivot position well. For his support, Jeremiah P. O'Toole '34, has been shifted from the backfield, with David N. Boyd '36, next in order.

To fill the vacancy resulting from the retirement of the twin star quarterbacks of last year, Harry McCurdy and Stuart Dueger, Angelo Bevevino '34, is calling signals, while William Carlson '35, a halfback last year, is in support. Charles H. Spizak '36, a younger brother of the first-string halfback, is also a candidate. Bevevino weighs only 152 pounds, and with Steven Terebus '35, at 148, shares the honor of being the lighest man on the squad.

Terebus Speedy

Terebus, at left halfback, also plays a large part in the forward passing game as taught by Harpster, both at the receiving end on account of his speed of foot, and as a skillful thrower. He is supplemented at right half by Elmer Vorderberg '34, whose use is chiefly defensive, being hardly used for offensive purposes at all. Vorderberg started his career at fullback, but fits into the safety man job better. William J. Spizak '35, is in support of Terebus, while a sophomore, Kenneth Spencer '36, is second to Vorderberg, with Robert Graham '36, Owen W. Bowser '36, Frank L. Sanford '36, and Joseph Brewer '34, a veteran of many seasons, filling the vacancies when needed.

Harpster has another pair of veteran kickers and all-round stars for fullback, with little to choose between them. These are John Sayles '34, who has been on and off the position for the past three years, and Joseph Mihn '35, also a candidate for the place for several years. Both are being used as each appears necessary by the coach, and both fill the place well. Vorderberg is available as needed, and O'Toole could also be called on.

With only one more game in its home stand, until the final event of the season, the annual battle with Pittsburgh, the team will set out on its travels after next week against Washington and Jefferson, and will encounter Purdue, Michigan State College, Georgetown University, and New York University in order. This unusual arrangement is due to the division of time for the Pittsburgh stadium between the two local institutions, with the University of Pittsburgh making its home stand for the rest of the season. Carnegie is officially the host this season against Pittsburgh. Purdue and Michigan State are new, replacing Geneva and Western Reserve.

Over the Net

FREDERICK J. PERRY of England may be the tennis champion of the United States, but he will not be ranked by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, because the association's ranking regulations state that "Only citizens of the United States and foreigners resident in the United States shall be considered for a ranking." A few overseas players have been ranked by U. S. L. T. A. Takeiichi Harada of Japan and Harvard '28 was No. 7 in 1925 and No. 3 in 1926. Two other Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae and Zenzo Shimizu, were ranked. Kumagae was listed No. 5 in 1916 and from No. 3 to No. 7 in the four following years, while Shimizu was No. 7 in 1922. Brian I. C. Norton, who came from South Africa, was No. 8 in 1923, No. 4 in 1924, No. 9 in 1925, and No. 8 in 1926. Manuel Alonzo, former Spanish Davis Cup star, was ranked No. 2 in 1926.

Shortly after Great Britain won the Davis Cup challenge round in France this year, the Davis Cup and Tray were placed on view in the Art Gallery, Guildhall, London.

Washington's (D. C.) annual tennis dinner, which will honor Clarence M. Charest, who gained permanent possession of the national veteran's championship cup by his third victory at Forest Hills, L. I., this year, will be held on Nov. 4 in the Mayflower Hotel. The affair is sponsored by the Washington Tennis Association. Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, has been invited, as well as Lawrence A. Baker, secretary of the U. S. L. T. A.

Richard I. Rossheim of Philadelphia, a junior in Williams College, captured the Rockwood Tennis Cup, emblematic of the college tennis title, for the third year in a row. Only once before has an undergraduate won the cup three times. In winning the cup this week Rossheim defeated Robert J. Kelleher '35 of Forest Hills, L. I., who last spring became joint holder of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association doubles championship with Albert Horton 3d '33. Rossheim was trailing by 6—0, 5—2, and 30—love on Kelleher's service before he staged a rally that swept him through 11 of the last 12 games to take the match at 0—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Southwest Conference

Texas Christian		So. Methodist	
33-Austin	0	0-Denton	7
28-Daniel Baker	6	14-Texas Tech	0
13-Denton	0	27-Texas Mines	6
0-Arkansas	13	13-Rice	7
20-Simmons	0	7-Okla. A. & M.	7
13-Texas A. & M.	7		
107	26	61	27
Texas A. & M.		**Arkansas**	
38-Trinity	0	40-Ozarks	0
13-Tulane	6	42-Okla. Baptist	7
34-Sam Houston	14	13-Tex. Christ'n	0
17-Texas A. & I.	0	19-Baylor	7
7-Tex. Christ'n	13	0-L. S. U.	20
109	53	114	34
Texas		**Rice**	
46-So. Western	0	7-Texas A. & I.	0
22-Texas Mines	6	0-L. S. U.	13
0-Nebraska	26	13-Loyola	0
0-Oklahoma	9	7-So. Methodist	13
0-Centenary	0	13-Creighton	14
68	41	40	40
Baylor			
20-St. Ed's	6		
0-Centenary	19		
7-Arkansas	19		
21-Simmons	0		
48	44		

Big Ten Conference

Michigan		Ohio State	
20-Mich. State	6	78-Virginia	0
40-Cornell	0	20-Vanderbilt	0
12-Ohio State	0	0-Michigan	13
73	6	98	13
Indiana		**Illinois**	
7-Miami	0	13-Drake	6
6-Minnesota	6	21-Washington	6
2-Notre Dame	12	21-Wisconsin	0
0-Northwestern	25	0-West Point	6
15	43	55	18
Northwestern		**Chicago**	
0-Iowa	7	32-Cornell C.	0
0-Stanford	0	40-Washington	0
2a-Indiana	0	0-Purdue	14
25	7	72	14
Iowa		**Minnesota**	
7-Northwestern	0	19-S. D. State	6
38-Bradley	0	6-Indiana	6
26-Wisconsin	7	7-Purdue	7
		7-Pittsburgh	3
71	7	39	22
Wisconsin		**Purdue**	
19-Marquette	0	13-Ohio	6
0-Illinois	21	7-Minnesota	7
7-Iowa	26	14-Chicago	0
26	47	34	13

Marshall to Meet Kashdan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—For the first time since 1923 Frank J. Marshall will defend his title of professional chess champion of the United States when he meets Isaac Kashdan in this city, early in April, 1934. A purse of $5000 has been raised for the match, announcement of which was made by Harold M. Phillips, president of the Intercollegiate Chess League yesterday. Marshall won the title by defeating J. W. Showalter of Georgetown, Ky., in 1909, and defended it against Edward Lasker of Chicago.

Conacher Signs Contract

KITCHENER, Ont., Oct. 24 (AP)—Charlie Conacher, right wing of the Toronto Maple Leafs' "kid line," has come to terms with the National Hockey League club, it was announced today as the Leafs continued training. Outstanding holdout in hockey this fall, Conacher came here last night and settled his differences with Manager Conny Smythe in a 15-minute conference.

Rifle Practice Nov. 15

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Athletic officials of the University of Maryland announced here recently that the Old Line rifle team will open practice on or about Nov. 15.

By-Plays

Pacific Coast Has Iron Men

ONLY a few years ago Brown University produced a football team which won the title of "Iron Men" because they played game after game without substitution. Now it looks as if the Pacific Coast Conference might produce a similar team, if Oregon State College desired to, as it put 11 men on the field last Saturday who went through the entire 60 minutes of play, and what is even more impressive is the fact that during that 60 minutes they held the University of Southern California to a scoreless tie. This result will rank as one of the biggest upsets of the college football season and, if Oregon State has eleven players who can hold off the Trojans for a full game, they ought to be able to duplicate the performance against any other team they will meet this year. Up to this game the Trojans had won 25 successive games.

Football Officials Missing Them

It seems as if football officials were making more mistakes than usual in making their rulings this fall, and there have been one or two in which the ruling has cost teams points which they would have earned had the rulings been correct. It would seem as if the officials should have been well enough versed at the start of this season, as the changes made from last year appear quite simple and are very few in number. Such simple things as moving the ball in 10 yards when it is nearer than that distance to the sideline; the fact that a member of the kicker's team cannot run with the ball even though he recovers it before it touches the ground, and the fact that the holder of a ball, which is to be place kicked, can touch any part of his body to the ground while holding it, would hardly be expected to be missed or misinterpreted by any recognized football official. Yet some of the best-known officials in college football circles have muffed these rules this fall.

Another One for the Football Record Book

In the Colgate-New York football game played last Saturday, a touchdown and point-after were scored by one of the teams, and yet there were only two kickoffs during the entire game. It may be that such a thing has happened before; but it hasn't happened very often, if it has at all. The way it happened was that the point-after was the last play of the first half.

College Cross-Country

C. C. N. Y. 25, Fordham 30.

Texas Christian Eleven Defeats Race Favorites

Texas A. & M. Loses in Southwest Conference —Arkansas Leads

Southwest Conference Football Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Arkansas	2	0	32	7	1.000
South. Methodist	1	0	13	7	1.000
Texas Christian	1	1	33	20	.500
Texas A. and M.	0	1	7	13	.000
Rice	0	1	7	13	.000
Baylor	0	1	7	19	.000
Texas	0	0	0	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 24—After the sound defeat by the University of Arkansas three weeks ago, little trouble was expected from Texas Christian University by Southwest Conference coaches. But last week the 1932 champions rose to defeat the outstanding favorites in the 1933 race, Texas A. & M., and became again one of the main leaders for the Southwest championship.

The loss was costly for the Aggies. This year was expected to be their best since 1927, when they last won the crown. Also, the Cadet eleven plays only five Conference contests this year, one less than any of the other Southwest teams except Arkansas, and every defeat counts more against them in the percentage column.

The Christians clearly outplayed the Aggies in every department and well earned the 13-to-7 victory. It was the first Conference game for the Aggies and their first defeat of the season. Not since 1924 has an Aggie eleven defeated Texas Christian on the Fort Worth field.

Like the Christians, the University of Texas Longhorns played their most impressive game of the season, but were forced to a scoreless tie. Carrying the ball twice to the one-yard line, but there lacking a goal-line punch, the Longhorns easily outplayed the heavier and more experienced Centenary College eleven. Before the contest, the Louisiana team was the big favorite to win.

There were no undefeated Southwest Conference teams after Saturday's games. Besides the Aggies who were turned back for the first time this year, were the University of Arkansas Razorbacks who were beaten by Louisiana State University, 20 to 0.

Baylor University had little difficulty in winning from Simmons, 21 to 0; Southern Methodist was forced to be content with a 7-to-7 tie with Oklahoma A. & M. The failure to convert an extra point cost the Rice Institute Owls a 14-to-13 defeat at the hands of Creighton.

Several major changes in the standing column will likely result after this week's games. The two leaders, Arkansas and Southern Methodist, will battle for first position at Fayetteville. Since the game will be played in Arkansas, the Razorbacks will be the favorites to win. Texas will open its Conference season against Rice. The Longhorns will be slight favorites to win. Baylor and Texas A. & M. will play at College Station, and Texas Christian will meet Centenary in Shreveport.

Although he failed to score in the A. & M.-Texas Christian game, E. G. Domingue '34, Aggie halfback, maintained his lead in the Southwest Conference individual scoring race. Domingue's total is 39 points, six points ahead of his nearest rival, B. E. Hilliard '34, who has been out of the Texas line-up for the past two weeks.

Boston Art Notes

Modern Architecture

An exhibition of great interest is to be seen at the Robinson Annex (old Fogg Museum of Harvard), Cambridge.

It is the collection of exhibits which have traveled across the country in the past two years under the sponsorship of the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

We have read a great deal about functional design and discussed often the ideas of the advance guard of architects who would abandon all building tradition and start anew in recognition of modern inventions and contemporary exigencies. What they have advocated has been construction based upon utility and free of the romance of ornamentation. A building should be as spare and efficient as a machine. It should provide for a maximum of sunlight and fresh air; comfort and well-being should be the first considerations.

There are photographs, miniature models, plans and projects to be seen at the Robinson Annex. We may see in three dimensions what these enterprising architects propose. The ideas come from different nations, and the recurrence of certain methods warrants the title, "international" style.

There seems to be agreement in the matter of windows; they are as large and numerous as the building allows. There is a great deal of veranda space. Surfaces are always flat and spare, edges sharp. If there is anything that can be called decorative, it is the relation of the lines and the relative proportions of the surfaces they define. This to be sure is a very theoretical kind of design, one of which few may be aware. However, if the distribution were ill-proportioned, the onlooker would feel a certain awkwardness.

There are plans for community housing in which large numbers of people are provided with adequate living quarters in a relatively small space. The inefficiency of city apartment houses of today is overcome.

Europe has been more courageous in modern construction than the United States. We still think, most of us, in terms of the Georgian style, French peasant cottages, the Gothic and Classical. The Internationalists try to prove that all these styles are outmoded. D. A.

Clapper and Barry Sign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 24—The Boston Bruins announced the signing of Dit Clapper and Marty Barry, forwards, here yesterday. The two players joined in the day's workout and showed to advantage. Eddie Shore and Lloyd Burmister are expected tomorrow. Tommy Filmore, right wing, has not reported yet. All other players are on hand.

City Snapshots

Advertising on Skates—Searchlights sweeping over Tremont Street; confetti flying like snow in a chilly breeze; girls circulating rhythmically on top of the Metropolitan's marquee, very much exposed to the said breezes—Warner Brothers' new "super-super" musical film is being welcomed. Helping to advertise this "Footlight Parade," a bevy of fair damsels suddenly arrives on the sidewalk to do some foot work on roller skates. They purpose to distribute colorful folders. But there is no time for this. They have not counted on the sidewalk's gentle grade. One after another they begin an unscheduled trip down the hill. Their gathering speed is accompanied by windmill-like arm action. Newsboys are delightedly vociferous. Parked cars, however, provide a shelter for the distressed maidens.—There is a good comedy inside, too!

* * *

Food and Furnaces—Leaving the auto dealers to interpret their own fate at length, we proceeded to the "New England Prosperity Exposition and Boston Food Fair" in the Mechanics Building. In common with numerous children, whose mothers were looking into various devices for heating or freezing foods, we noted regretfully that the free samples which usually distinguish food shows were far from numerous.

The exhibits in this "Food Fair" run all the way from fountain pens to oil-burning furnaces and elaborate radios. A watch company shows how it is adding to the 27,000,000 timepieces it has already contributed to the punctuality of the nation. A laundry shows how it darns socks. Small boys look wistfully at a milk exhibit in which animals, vehicles and pedestrians pass across the scene in the manner of a dime shooting gallery—but there are no guns. In the hall the conductor of a cooking school addresses her remarks—while a radio demonstrator at her feet does his worst and carpenters proceed unabashed with their work on the stage.

* * *

Birthday Trees—Some people celebrate birthdays with candles, but Mr. Jay of the Temple Place store well known as a center of feminine elegance, prefers trees. In the two windows on each side of the brass plate proclaiming the fact that the founder of M. I. T. once resided here, 15 trees are represented. Each one shows by its growth the extent of Mr. Jay's business in that particular year. The memorial plate may pass unnoticed, the tale of prosperity told by the leafy graph may be passed by, but the sign announcing that one-fifth has been taken off all marked prices during this birthday celebration week gets plenty of attention from ladies who come to look and remain to pay.

* * *

Restless Art—A picture of artists in Russia and elsewhere restlessly striving for new expression of revolutionary ideas animating the societies in which they live, was painted by Louis Lozowick in an address to the John Reed Club last night in the Twentieth Century Club building. The members of the club expressed the restlessness of their own thought by much moving about the room during the talk—over floor boards which voiced creaking complaints of their own. The revolt against conventionality was further indicated by a reverse letter N in the word "Hunger" on the cover of the catalogue of the paintings, drawings and prints on the walls.

* * *

Code Messages—Anyone oppressed by endless streams of vehicles barring passage on down-town streets may be still further weighed down by the thought that 605 automobile dealers of metropolitan Boston are all hoping to add to this stream in the near future. These dealers were gathered yesterday in the Copley-Plaza ballroom to hear Mr. F. W. A. Vesper, president of the National Automobile Dealers Association and national administrator of the NRA code for the industry, tell them just how they are expected to conduct their business under the NRA. After eating lunch and hearing humorous and encouraging remarks made by Mayor Curley and Governor Ely, the dealers settled down to an afternoon of wrestling with the knotty problems which face each of them. In addition to the complete membership of the Boston association, representatives from other New England states and Mr. A. G. Southworth, administrator for the State of New York, were present.

* * *

Boats Hibernate—As sure an indication of the changing season as flame-spotted leaves and sandlot football playing, is the shift of the white-hulled pleasure craft from dancing merrily on moorings to the caprice of breeze and wave, to stolid, stodgy slumber on the beach, beneath winter covers. From now until April the hardy yachting enthusiast will do his cruising in an easy chair before a crackling fire. He will show his snapshots to friends, read his logbook to stir memories or brag unblushingly of his "sturdy little ship." Meanwhile, the boat sleeps on, for boats like bears must hibernate.

Lebrun Seeks New Cabinet in France

(Continued from Page 1)

asserted their dissatisfaction with Marxian methods and have insisted on the necessity for order and authority, thus earning various apellations such as Neo-Fascists and Neo-Socialists.

This split in the ranks of the Socialist deputies, according to some political observers, will make possible the formation of a cabinet including the "Neo-Socialists" and extending to the moderate groups of the center. On the other hand most observers feel that the time is not yet ripe for such a concentration and that a cabinet still further to the Left and still more sympathetic to the Socialists will succeed M. Daladier's.

Budget Issue Uppermost

M. Albert Sarraut, Minister of Marine, is considered a probable Prime Minister and M. Camille Chautemps, Minister of the Interior, and M. Georges Bonnet, Minister of Finance, are also mentioned as possibilities.

Beneath the surface significance of the cabinet change, which is a frequent event in France, competent observers here see striking analogies between the situation today and that in 1925, when a succession of Radical cabinets dependent on the support of the Socialists proved unable to restore order to the French finances and finally provoked inflation and the fall of the franc.

M. Daladier himself declared that although the franc is still the world's most stable currency, it would be unable to withstand continued failure to balance the budget.

Further significant comparisons are drawn here between the veritable barrages thrown around the Chamber yesterday by police and soldiers to prevent popular manifestations and the similar disturbances in 1926, when the Paris populace, really aroused, sought to invade the Chamber.

Daladier Fair to Reich, German Papers Comment

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 24—M. Edouard Daladier "treated Germany as a gentleman," in the opinion of the press here today, in commenting on the French Premier's resignation.

During his nine months' government, according to Der Angriff, official organ of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, M. Daladier adopted a new tone toward Germany. This was reciprocated in the Chancellor's friendly speech, when Germany left the Geneva discussions on Oct. 14.

M. Daladier's calmness when alarmist propaganda stories against Germany were being scattered abroad are also mentioned appreciatively.

On the other hand, the paper also reminds its readers that M. Daladier was head of the Government whose policy compelled Germany to leave the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference. No change is expected in French policy under any new ministry.

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Visi

The Home Forum

I Live in Vienna

I LIVE in Vienna. And it's the place where I like to be. It has become my home town. It could be anybody's home town, for it adopts you and makes you feel at home.

Not that its dwellings are modern or especially convenient. For the most part, they are not. Many of them are old. Elevators, when existing, are not infrequently out of order and bathrooms are often lacking. The furniture is usually massive, decorative and uncomfortable. Many of the halls are without lighting facilities at night. The streets are not without murmurs of strained political conditions.

Yet Vienna is one of the most delightful places in all the world to live in, because during many centures its inhabitants have given their chief attention to the art of living agreeably.

Vienna, as no other great city in existence, is an international metropolis, with an international outlook. It welcomes all men and is hospitable to all, having no aggressive prejudice against anyone, except those with aggressive prejudices. It is astoundingly tolerant toward your beliefs and ways, on condition that you show yourself lenient toward its beliefs and ways.

Until the close of the World War, Vienna was never the capital of any nation. It was the rallying point of no people. No nationalistic flags waved from its turrets. It was not consumed by any crusading zeal.

To be sure, crusaders often passed through it and were well received. They left deep impressions, too, and practically gave their name to one of Vienna's chief squares. But they didn't set the town on fire. Vienna welcomes crusaders, gives them shelter, food and raiment, observes their costumes and customs, talks with them about their journey, the lands through which they passed, and their distant goal, and sends them on their way with its blessing and songs and a few choice gifts; but Vienna stays at home. It has seen too many crusades fail to get all excited about them and has noticed that, even after Jerusalems are taken, they are sometimes lost again. Vienna prefers to come to a reasonable agreement with its enemies. It is moved by the spirit of accommodation rather than of attack.

* * *

And that is because it has been a world and not a national center. If the Viennese had been crusaders, they'd have been constantly crusading against one another. So, instead of fighting, they have sung, painted pictures, written frolicking comedies, built grand operas and theaters, erected innumerable statues of legendary classical heroes, polished brass door knobs, written scintillating pamphlets, improvised brilliant jokes, carried on valuable investigations in the natural sciences, made countless useful inventions, and taken walks in the mountains.

Vienna was long the home of a powerful royal family, directing a rather involuntary league of unwilling nations. It was the headquarters of an army, the seat of a vast administration managing the affairs of over fifty million people of a dozen different nationalities.

Politically it was the most impersonal metropolis in Europe, merely the office of a gigantic corporation, filled with Czech, Italian, Hungarian, Roumanian, Croatian, Polish, Serbian and Slovene officials, with a benign, firm, practical Emperor or director-in-chief.

All high positions were open to any capable men of any nationality and social origin. Nationalism was smothered and crusades were deplored. The state machine attended to important matters, extremes were avoided and antagonistic nationalities were forced to make constant compromises for the common good. All flaming ideals were moderated. Such slogans as liberty, freedom, independence, social justice, democracy, right and unrestrained use of one's mother tongue were all found to have relative value only; for, if pressed to the limit, they would cause confusion and chaos among the Empire's dozen racial groups.

So the people in the Empire's capital became tolerant, easy-going, genial and philosophical. They preferred music to vain political struggles, songs to futile nationalistic revolutions, flowers to social upheavals, and cool, inviting verdure to gray fortresses that pass from hand to hand.

* * *

Vienna became the capital of tolerance and good nature. The old city walls were razed and turned into parks. Artists, singers, artisans, actors and authors were attracted from all over the world. Every language was welcome, every nationality made to feel at home.

Vienna became a focus between east and west, through which the culture of the Latins, Teutons and Anglo-Saxons was transfused over southeast Europe. And the war, though bringing poverty to people that were once rich, has only increased Vienna's spirit of internationalism and geniality. Art, artistic dancing, attractive art objects, modern pedagogy, every sort of international convention, are all Austrian specialties. To get beyond the grim framework of human life, into its more idealistic adornments, is a Vienna striving. To rise out of the tense struggle for existence into a genial enjoyment of it is what the Viennese seek. Turning very meager means into happiness that invigorates is a Viennese art.

Vienna—long so impersonal in politics—humanizes and personalizes everything else. Everywhere you see the touch of intimacy, of domesticity, of individuality. Standardization is absent in most spheres. A remarkable adaptation and accommodation enable people to continue to be individuals even in this mechanical world.

Vienna is a leisurely city, one in which to sit, to talk, to read and sing and study. Leisurely forms of politeness are still observed; people say the banal things that every day requires in an elegant way; there is much genial effusion, laughter and tears, forgiveness and generosity. A sort of poetical swagger or bravado or jauntiness is always in evidence, a spirit of friendly adventure. Many of the menus, advertisements, jokes and jibes are in verse. Every home "party" is a little concert. The woods and even the waves of the Danube echo with music. When you enter a restaurant, you are received as a long-awaited guest, and in the stores you are served as the star customer, whose patronage honors the establishment. The whole personnel assembles to congratulate you on your purchase, and tell you "welcome," "good-by" and "come again." No one is long a stranger. Vienna is a big family, in which everyone introduces himself.

It is beautiful, too, broad, spacious and verdant, with fringes, ruffles, gewgaws and bright colors. The City Hall is one of the most impressive and attractive in the world, the Opera massive and imposing, the new municipal tenements almost miracles of light, air and convenience, and the sweep of parks and buildings that stretches from the City Hall across the Royal gardens past the Municipal Theater and Parliament to the Palace is one of the pleasantest squares in the center of any city, while rare is the capital with better museums than those of Vienna.

The lofty cross-crowned tower of St. Stephen's Cathedral, seen from far or near through the foliage or the snow-covered branches of any one of a score of parks, uplifts one; the two airy towers of the Votive Church, seen against the sky and hills, afford one a daily inspiration; and the numerous statues of poets, composers and musicians standing in leafy nooks or under wide-spreading trees revive one's spirit.

The beautiful environment of Vienna, both far and near, is an inseparable part of the city. There are no boundaries between town and country. The Opera, City Hall, banks, Parliament, University, adjacent forests, cool limpid lakes, the Danube River, and lofty Alps are part of a whole, all attractions in a fascinating home town.

Vienna is now poor and much distraught, but she has not lost her genial mood or her fine amiability. Rainbows are reflected in her tears and her sighs are lost in soft, soothing songs.

R. H. MARKHAM.

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The Towpath: From a Woodcut by R. Pfaehler von Othegraven

De Quincey at Home

Shortly after Hawthorne's arrival in England a cordial invitation was received by him to visit the De Quincey family, in company with his friend Ticknor. At first it seemed likely that the two could carry out this plan together, before Ticknor took his departure for America, but when the appointed time arrived, Hawthorne was unable to accompany his publisher on the much-talked-of excursion. Ticknor, therefore, made the visit without him, returning with an interesting description of the fine old man and his agreeable daughters. . . .

That he returned to the consulate with a satisfactory account of the household at Lasswade is evinced not only in his own letters but by those of Mrs. Hawthorne, who wrote to her father: "Mr. Ticknor has been to see Mr. De Quincey, and says he is a noble old man and eloquent, and wins hearts in personal intercourse. His three daughters Margaret, Florence, and Emily, are also very attractive and cultivated, and they are all most impatient to see Mr. Hawthorne."

Upon the night of his arrival at Lasswade Mr. Ticknor, after having bid good night to his host, heard a light tap on his door, and Miss Emily de Quincey stood outside inquiring, "Can I do anything more for you?" To this Ticknor replied: "Yes, one thing more; I wish that you would bring me my youngest son and put him on my knee." With which modest request even his thoughtful and sympathetic hostess could not comply.

The town of Lasswade is but half a dozen miles from Edinburgh and is situated very picturesquely upon the river Esk, and the De Quincey cottage, "Mavis Bush" (dignified in later years in the County Directory as the "De Quincey Villa"), was situated more than a mile beyond the town. It was a snug little cottage facing the road, with its little garden behind and its outlook upon the lovely hill country. About it were many pleasant walks, the prettiest of which led to the river banks or wound through wooded pathways. The interior of the cottage was cozy and attractive, and the atmosphere of this home is best presented in De Quincey's own words:

"More pleasant it must be if I try to give you some clue to the motive, the how and the why of my residence in this place. My companions, as you know, are my three daughters, who, if it should be found that they had no other endowments from the bounty of nature, have this one, better perhaps than all that I could ask for them from the most potent fairies, viz., that they live in the most perfect harmony I have ever witnessed. Such a sound as that of dissension in any shade or degree I have not once heard issuing from their lips. And it gladdens me beyond measure that all day long I hear from their little drawing-room intermitting sounds of gaiety and laughter, the most natural and spontaneous. . . ."

De Quincey's manner to his three daughters was the perfection of chivalric respect as well as affection. He had an unfailing habit of turning courteously to them and explaining in his own choice diction any casually employed term from the "dead languages" which might lie outside the sphere of feminine acquirements. He was a man once seen, never to be forgotten: a small figure—five feet, three inches in height—and with a countenance remarkable for intellectual attractiveness. His features, though not regular, were aristocratically firm, and an air of delicate breeding pervaded his face. . . .

All were struck with his extreme sweetness and courtesy of manner, and Mr. Ticknor, like all the rest of his friends, was vividly impressed by his brilliant and lovable personality.—CAROLINE TICKNOR, in "Hawthorne and His Publisher." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

An Equation

A weaver with a few strands of silk
held softly in his fingers moves
a shuttle
Diligently and at an even pace.
Every device and instrument of the
weaver
Is heavy and fragrant with the ointments of time.
The turban, the bronzed skin, the
sloping, narrowed shoulders,
the skilfully tapered fingers;
The wistful, expectant eyes of the
weaver looking toward the
desert
Become a narrative older and more
interesting.
Than the narrative of the pyramids
themselves.

A slight and supple fabric
Brilliant and pale with color,
Moved into undulations by the
drifting wind of the desert
Is becoming a part of the narrative
of the weaver;
Is slowly becoming a part of the
narrative of the weaver, of
the sky, of the desert, of the
moving river that is older
than the desert, of the fringed
palms, the heat of the sun
and of the pyramids themselves. . . .

Is it peculiar that a bit of cloth
falling from the fingers of a
weaver into a pattern of device and color,
Should contain a weaver and a
desert and a sky,
That it should be a river and a people and a destiny—
The gathering of centuries between
the fingertips:
That it should exceed the pyramids
in interest and rebuke them;
That it should be hope, defeat and
desire?

You will stoop and take the fabric
in your fingers.
You will smile and offer a price.
You will estimate and cheapen,
But the fabric itself shall answer
you.
Its folds shall fall from your shoulders with the beauty and grace
of a people.
Its light and color shall be about
you as an ecstasy.
Its texture shall follow your motions
as a lure.
But you will not possess it.
You will speak of it to your friends.
Their admiration shall feed you—
But the desert and the river, the
fringed palms, the sun, the
moving shuttle, the sloping
shoulders of the weaver, the
expectant eyes of the weaver,
are untroubled by the coin of
the alien.
They continue their narrative.

—HERBERT H. LONGFELLOW, in the *Lyric*.

Beispiel

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Apostel Paulus setzte großes Vertrauen in die Kraft des rechten Beispiels. Er schrieb den Korinthern: „Seid meine Nachfolger, gleichwie ich Christi," und den Philippern: „Folget mir, liebe Brüder, und sehet auf die, die also wandeln, wie ihr uns habt zum Vorbilde."

Paulus war ein aufrichtiger Prediger des Evangeliums der wahren Erlösung, und sein Predigen und die dadurch bedingte Lebensweise forderten, daß er auch ein eifriger Täter dessen war, was er predigte. Er war aufs äußerste bestrebt, ein Leben praktischer Güte zu leben, das Christus Jesus einer nur zu unempfänglichen Welt durch sein Leben und Beispiel zeigte. Paulus bedurfte nicht der Mahnung des Jakobus, daß „der Glaube ohne Werke tot ist." Außerdem war er sich der gebieterischen Notwendigkeit wohl bewußt, daß alle ihrem höchsten Verständnis gemäß leben, da dies das einzige Mittel ist, wodurch man die lebendige Kraft geistigen Lebens, die sonst im Leben des Menschen scheinbar „tot" wird, erlangt und sich bewahrt.

Auch Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, versichert beständig, daß Taten wichtiger sind als Worte, und ihr menschliches Leben bleibt ein hervorragendes Beispiel aufopfernder Liebe,—einer reinen und allumfassenden Liebe, die alle heilte und segnete, mit denen sie in Berührung kam. In "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" macht sie nicht nur klar, daß es notwendig ist, wahr und geistig zu denken, sondern auch, daß es ebenso wichtig ist, dieses rechte Denken tägfich in die Tat umzusetzen. In „The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 158) schreibt sie: „Die Last des Beweises, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft Wissenschaft ist, ruht auf den Christlichen Wissenschaftern. Der Buchstabe ohne den Geist ist tot. Der Geist ist es, der die Kranken und die Sünder heilt,—der das Herz erweicht, gläubig und wahr macht. Die meisten Männer und Frauen reden gut, und manche tun, was sie sagen."

Christus Jesus gab der Menschheit das große Beispiel unerschütterlicher Treue gegen Gott und gegen die wahre Idee Mensch, Gottes Bild und Gleichnis. Und da sein Beispiel für alle Zeit der wahre Maßstab ist, gab unser Meister viele hilfreiche Veranschaulichungen liebevollen rechten Handelns. Wer möchte zu sagen wagen, wieviel schöne und erlösende Taten das Annehmen der Lehre in Jesu Gleichnis vom barmherzigen Samariter zur Folge hatte? Zweifellos gab das lebendige Beispiel des Erzählers jener Geschichte ihr die wirkungsvolle Kraft.

Auf Seite 354 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit lesen wir: „Folgerichtigkeit wird mehr an Beispielen als an Vorschriften erkannt. Mangel an Folgerichtigkeit zeigt sich in Worten ohne Taten, die wie Wolken ohne Regen sind. Wenn es uns nicht gelingt, unsere Taten durch unsere Worte auszudrücken, wird Gott diese Schwäche ausgleichen, und aus dem Munde der Unmündigen wird Er sich Lob zubereiten." Wenn wir untersuchen, was Gesundheit, Freudigkeit und die Fähigkeit zu frohem Wirken am meisten fördert, finden wir, daß es das Umsetzen wahrer, ehrlicher und liebevoller Gedanken in die Tat ist. Dies muß jeder stets ebenso selber tun, wie Jesus in jedem Falle bei seinem Heilungswerk die goldene Lebensregel—liebevolle Gedanken für andere—unverzüglich wirkungsvoll in die Tat umsetzte und erfolgreich durchführte. Was sich diesen rechten Gedanken und den daraus hervorgehenden Handlungen durch Einflüsterungen von Unannehmlichkeit, Zeitverlust oder persönlicher Unbequemlichkeit zu widersetzen scheint, würde jenes Gemüt, „das in Jesus Christus auch war," ausschließen, wenn es könnte. Solche widersetzlichen falschen Einflüsterungen kommen von der fleischlichen Gesinnung, wie Paulus sie nennt, die eine „Feindschaft wider Gott" ist, und die Mrs. Eddy als sterbliches Gemüt oder materielles Denken bezeichnet. Dieses sogenannte Gemüt hat, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, weder Intelligenz, Macht noch Wirklichkeit. Es ist nur eine wirkungslose Lüge über Gott und Seine vollkommene Schöpfung, eine Anhäufung von Irrtum, der keine Macht hat, seine Einflüsterungen auszuführen, und es nur zu tun scheint, weil die Menschen seine Unwahrheiten immer noch glauben. Wenn wir der Beispiele eingedenk sind, die uns Christus Jesus in seinem täglichen Leben unter den leidenden und sündigen Menschen seiner Zeit gab, und sie nach Möglichkeit befolgen, suchen wir wie der Meister stets das eine Gemüt widerzuspiegeln. Dadurch schenken wir einer falschen Annahme von Gemüt in der Materie weder Gehör, noch bieten wir ihr Gelegenheit, bei uns Beachtung oder Interesse zu finden. Wir erhalten auf diese Art unser Denken rein und liebevoll; und wenn wahrhaft rechtes Denken herrscht, fühlen wir, daß die Gegenwart Gottes, des Guten, uns immer führt und lenkt, und erkennen die Unwirklichkeit aller Scheinzustände, die nicht von Gott kommen.

Auf Seite 65 in „Retrospection and Introspection" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist die reine Wahrheit über das Evangelium. Sie stimmt in Richtung und Inhalt mit der Lehre und dem Beispiel Christi überein, indem sie die in den vier Evangelien gelehrte Macht Christi beweist. Die zweckdienlichen Bekundungen des Christentums—die Wahrheit, die Übel austreibt und die Kranken heilt; die Liebe, die das Gesetz erfüllt und den Menschen von der Welt unbefleckt erhält—bilden die einzige Verkündigung des Evangeliums, und sie bedürfen keines Glaubensbekenntnisses."

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Example

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Apostle Paul was a great believer in the power of a right example. In writing to the Corinthians he said, "Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ;" and to the Philippians he wrote, "Brethren, be followers together of me, and mark them which walk so as ye have us for an ensample."

Paul was an earnest preacher of the gospel of true salvation; and his preaching, and the way of life it entailed, necessitated his being also a great doer of what he preached. He strove his utmost to live the life of practical goodness, shown by the life and example of Christ Jesus to an all too unreceptive world. Not for Paul was needed the reminder of James that "faith without works is dead." Moreover, he was well aware of the imperative need for all to live up to their highest understanding, this being the only means of obtaining and retaining the vital power of spiritual life, which seems otherwise to become "dead" in the individual's experience.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, also continually asseverates the importance of actions rather than words, and her human life remains an outstanding example of self-sacrificing love—of a pure and all-embracing affection, which healed and blessed all with whom she came in contact. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she not only makes clear the necessity for true and spiritual thinking, but also the equal importance of putting this right thinking into daily practice. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 158) she says: "The burden of proof that Christian Science is Science rests on Christian Scientists. The letter without the spirit is dead: it is the Spirit that heals the sick and the sinner—that makes the heart tender, faithful, true. Most men and women talk well, and some practise what they say."

Christ Jesus set mankind the great example of unswerving loyalty to God and to the true idea of man, as His image and likeness. And since his example was establishing the true standard for all time, our Master gave many helpful illustrations of loving right action. Who would venture to say how many beautiful and saving deeds have resulted from adopting the lesson in Jesus' parable of the good Samaritan? Surely the living example of its narrator gave that story its telling power.

On page 354 of Science and Health we read: "Consistency is seen in example more than in precept. Inconsistency is shown by words without deeds, which are like clouds without rain. If our words fail to express our deeds, God will redeem that weakness, and out of the mouth of babes He will perfect praise." When we come to examine what it is that most promotes health, happiness, and capacity for joyful activity, we find that it comes through putting true, honest, and loving thoughts into action. This must always be individual, even as, in each case in his healing work, Jesus' loving thought for others, the golden rule of life, was put into prompt and efficient operation, and carried through to a successful issue. That which seems to oppose these right thoughts and consequent actions with suggestions of inconvenience, loss of time or personal comfort, would exclude if it could that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." Such opposing false suggestions come from what Paul spoke of as the carnal mind, which is "enmity against God," and which Mrs. Eddy terms mortal mind or material thinking. This so-called mind, as Christian Science teaches, has neither intelligence, power, nor reality; it is merely a futile lie about God and His perfect creation, a conglomeration of error, which has no inherent power to enforce its suggestions, and only seems to do so because men continue to believe its falsities. As we bear in thought the examples set us by Christ Jesus in his daily life amongst the suffering and sinful people of his time, and follow these as closely as we are able, we, like the Master, seek always to reflect the one Mind; and thus we give no ear or opportunity for any false belief of mind in matter to receive our attention or interest. This constitutes keeping our thought pure and loving; and as truly right thinking is established, we feel the presence of God, good, guiding and directing us at all times, and recognize the unreality of all seeming conditions which do not originate in Him.

On page 65 of "Retrospection and Introspection" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Christian Science is the pure evangelic truth. It accords with the trend and tenor of Christ's teaching and example, while it demonstrates the power of Christ as taught in the four Gospels. Truth, casting out evils and healing the sick; Love, fulfilling the law and keeping man unspotted from the world,—these practical manifestations of Christianity constitute the only evangelism, and they need no creed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Statue by Cellini

The duke, being informed that my statue of Perseus would bear inspection as a finished piece, came one day to see it, and showed by many evident signs that it gave him the highest satisfaction imaginable; so, turning to some noblemen in his retinue, he expressed himself as follows: "Although this work appears to us exceedingly beautiful, it has still to be approved by the people; therefore, my friend Benvenuto, before you have quite done with it, I should be obliged to you if you would for half a day throw open the gate before the large square that we may see what the populace think of it; for there can be no doubt but that, when it is viewed in an open place, it must make a very different appearance from what it does when seen in this confined manner." I answered to this, very humbly: "Depend upon it, my lord, it will appear half as well again. Does not your excellency remember having seen it in the garden of my house, in which spacious place it appeared to so great advantage that through the garden of the Innocents Bandinello came to see it." . . . When I expressed myself thus, he smiled somewhat scornfully; and, still in the mildest terms, he begged me to oblige him. . . .

But it so pleased God that as soon as ever my work was beheld by the populace, they set up so loud a shout of applause that I began to be somewhat consoled. And the people never stopped putting up sonnets on the door posts where hung a little drapery, whilst I gave it the finishing touches. I say that the very day on which I exhibited my work there were above twenty sonnets set up, containing the most hyperbolical praises of it. . . .

I completely finished my work, and on a Thursday morning, exhibited it fully. Just before the break of day so great a crowd gathered about it, that it is almost impossible for me to give the reader an idea of their number, and they all seemed to vie with each other who should praise it most. The duke stood at a lower window of the palace, just over the gate, and being half-concealed inside, heard all that was said concerning the work. After he had listened several hours, he left the window, highly pleased, and turning to his favorite, Signor Sforza, spoke to him thus: "Sforza, go to Benvenuto, and tell him from me that he has given me higher satisfaction that I ever expected. Let him know, at the same time, that I shall reward him in such a manner as will excite his surprise; so bid him be of good cheer." Signor Sforza came to me with this glorious embassy, by which I was highly rejoiced. And this day, because of this good news, and because the people pointed me out, now for this and now for that, as something marvellous and new.—From The Autobiography of BENVENUTO CELLINI.

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Progress in Education

Dramatics for Young People

As an Educator It Has Unusual Value

By CARILYN STEVENS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

WHEN a young person takes part in an amateur play, it should be more than an exciting event, more even than an artistic accomplishment; it should be rather a taste of human experience, a vicarious adventure by which he loses some of his prejudice and bigotry and acquires a large amount of sympathetic understanding, tolerance and breadth of vision.

These are the ideals toward which Mrs. Charlotte Corpenning is aiming both as director of the Children's Theater in Chicago and as teacher of the social aspects of the drama at Northwestern University. In speaking of her work with adolescents, she made the statement that, "although the drama has already worked miracles in character development, in making use of it as an educational factor we have as yet only scratched the surface."

She went on to point out its value in helping the adolescent over the hurdles that lie between childhood and the adult world into which he is emerging. He is especially self-conscious regarding his limitations and in his endeavors to throw these off he resorts to extraordinary performances that disturb and distress those who do not realize the symptoms. The adolescent wants to go places and do things, and so he is called restless and boisterous; he chafes at limitations and boundaries of all kinds, and so he is considered lawless; he is tremendously venturesome and explorative, and so is sometimes terribly upsetting to folks whose lives are comfortably charted. Drama offers a wonderful opportunity to help him get his bearings.

University Students Study Work

Mrs. Corpenning uses her own experiences in directing the plays at the Children's Theater as projects for her classes in the university, the students following carefully the progress of the production of a play, as reported by her, from its beginning to its final performance. The problems that arise are discussed freely, solutions are suggested and the final results again considered. Students thus have the opportunity of watching the instruction that is being given them put into immediate practice. Moreover for practice work they themselves are assigned as directors to smaller groups throughout the city in various clubs, churches, settlements and playgrounds. They can thus compare with their own beginning efforts at educational dramatics with the results of an experienced director like Mrs. Corpenning.

Much of the dramatic training should consist in the development of the imagination, Mrs. Corpenning tells her students. The human personality is a prison which hems in the individual in every direction. Imagination on the other hand is unlimited. It can travel without bounds throughout time and space. But imagination is a wild thing if in no way guided. Through its proper direction the young actor is able to understand the characters in the play; with this will come the ability to understand those around him, he will be able to put himself in the place of another. In turn this leads to more tolerance, sympathy and even compassion.

"Try to Understand Them"

"Don't judge people," Mrs. Corpenning tells her young actors, "only try to understand them."

The casting of characters is very important, she thinks. In this it is the director's place to work for freedom and insight in the young people rather than to try to mold them to a preconceived pattern by deliberately choosing such characters as will accomplish definite results which the director may want. Any character truthfully portrayed by the playwright, if it is understood and sincerely acted will have a lasting influence for good on the actors. The nobility of the hero will leave a lasting imprint; compassion for the weak one in the play will continue its mellowing effect; lessons learned by the catastrophes which result from the machinations of the villain will not soon be forgotten.

Young people who can be led to value drama for what it can unfold to them of universal truth or for the opportunities that it provides for tasting human life will not quibble about who has the lead or the glamorous parts, Mrs. Corpenning says. As an example of this she cited a recent incident that occurred in the Children's Theater. The name of the play and the parts assigned had just been posted.

"What kind of a part have I?" was the general clamor of the new actors as they clustered about her.

"What kind of a play is it?" was the question asked by those who had worked with her in previous plays.

Trains the Emotions

Another point which Mrs. Corpenning emphasizes in her classes is the opportunity that the drama offers in the training of the emotions. Today intellectual education is far ahead of emotional training—that is, children and young people in general are taught to reason and to think logically along certain lines, but they are given very little special training in the understanding and control of their feelings. Going after an emotion just for its own sake is, of course, of no value and only results in sentimentality and insincerity. On the other hand a realization of the reactions that are a component part of human experience not only results in sincere and honest acting, but offers an important means of training the adolescent in the proper control and expression of deep feeling in himself. The disastrous effects of unbridled passions, such as jealousy, hatred, revenge and sensuality, are easily traced without the moralizing that he sometimes resents and even scoffs at. On the other hand, the harmony that results from an expression of the nobler sentiments (unselfish affection, tenderness and compassion) is self-evident.

Group discussions at rehearsals are of the greatest value in character development, Mrs. Corpenning teaches her classes. Therefore in the selection of a play an effort should be made to find one which will offer many chances for discussions. The adolescent will talk freely about the problems of characters that are also disutrbing himself but which ordinarily he will not admit bother him at all. In all rehearsals, therefore the discussion should be allowed to wander as far in any direction as the cast leads it. At the end of the discussion loose ends should be gathered up by the director, although a personal opinion of what he thinks about the matter may often be better avoided. Often serious individual problems can be detected at these discussions by an alert director. Where this has been so he should never open up the subject with the young person but should give him ample opportunity to bring up the matter himself. If necessary, private rehearsals should be planned with this end in view without of course the young actor knowing the purpose of them. Mrs. Corpenning cites many examples of problems that have been happily solved in this way.

In speaking of her university classes she said that she hoped not only to prepare her students to be wise and worthy directors but to inspire them with a deeper understanding of the drama as a great moral and spiritual force.

Mrs. Corpenning was for some time director of the Chicago Recreational Training School which had its activities at Hull House where she had many opportunities to come into contact with young people of all ages and temperaments. A great deal of her work has been with children as well as with the adolescent. She has also written several plays for children.

Our Children's Friends

How Do We Guide Them Into Discriminating Choice

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"JOHN, I don't want you going around with that Blank boy."

"Why, not, mother?"

"He's cheap. He isn't good company for you. He will have a bad influence on you."

"He won't, either. He's all right. I won't let you talk like that about my friends."

"He isn't fit to be your friend. Don't have anything more to do with him, do you hear?"

John goes out—if not actually slamming the door behind him, at least figuratively doing so in his heart. That is what his mother has done by her unwise handling of the case—closed a door of sympathy and understanding and confidence between herself and her son.

Nearly all children, at one time or another, especially those in their teens, form acquaintances which cause us anxiety. This is one of the normal and unavoidable items in the child's process of fitting himself into the world. He goes on voyages of discovery; he experiments. It is for us to save him in spite of himself from consequences which because of his inexperience he cannot foresee.

I have in mind the son of an acquaintance, a lad of more than usual initiative and powers of self-direction, who showed extraordinary enterprise in scraping up miscellaneous friendships.

When his mother discovered that he numbered among his acquaintances some boys and girls of decidedly doubtful habits, she felt, as she herself confessed, badly alarmed. Protests, even commands to her son produced no result save to cause him to become noncommittal about his associates and secretive about the way he spent his time when he was away from home.

Appealing to Their Best Judgment

"When I really settled down to think it all out, I could understand why this was so," the mother said. "An adolescent boy or girl is a mature man or woman in his or her own vision of things. Son's pride in his strength and worldly wisdom, daughter's sureness of being able to take care of herself, are in full tide. To attempt to constrain them by direct commands, whether the attempt achieves success or not, is to wound their pride and self-respect, to alienate sympathy and understanding between them and their parents. To lead our grown-up boys and girls in the ways we think they should go, we must capitalize and make use of the qualities upon which they most pride themselves—their maturity and knowledge of the world, their ability to make their own decisions.

"When I came to a realization of this truth, I completely altered my attitude. I urged son to bring all his friends to the house—particularly those which I disliked the most. I arranged afternoon parties and little dances for them. At these occasions my husband and I arranged to be present enough, but not too much, of the time. And by no hint of manner did we suffer ourselves to suggest anything save complete cordiality.

No Criticism

"In these little affairs some of son's friends appeared considerably at a disadvantage. That he keenly observed this was plain to us, his mother and father, though tactfully concealed from the guests. His surprise when no criticism of these individuals was later forthcoming was intense. But the crowning revelation was reserved for his parents when, one by one, various of the objected-to youths and girls began to become conspicuous by their absence.

"Sagacious inquiries brought noncommittal answers which told much in little.

"'Eleanor and Joe? No, I haven't seen much of them lately. Been too busy to bother with them, I guess. No, I haven't any idea when I'll see them again.'"

One experiment in this lad's life was over, and this wise mother's son had learned something—in a way that convinced him.

Another mother was confronted with an even more serious situation in the case of her daughter. An extremely attractive girl, she was besieged with attentions from men. Adventurous, her judgment still unformed, she unfortunately repelled all direct efforts of her mother to guide her choice—a situation probably not entirely unique in American homes of today.

Invited Them Into Her Home

At her wits' end, the mother at last did the only thing that was left her to do. She threw her house open to her daughter's friends. She had them to dinner. She arranged home social affairs at which she was successful at least a part of the time in securing their presence. She invited them on visits to the family's summer home. Toward them she was at all times cordiality and charm personified.

And the results were as before. Seeing her friends in her home, comparing them as she could not but do in her own mind with her mother and father or brother, this girl experienced a great illumination. She had had demonstrated to her with a vividness that no amount of argument could have achieved the essential cheapness and unworthiness of some of her associates.

"If my boy or girl makes acquaintances I dislike, I don't criticize them, I don't condemn them, I don't ask scratchy, resentment-stirring questions about them," a father said. "My boy is going to have to meet people all his life and make his own judgments about them. The only reason that he has judged wrong in this instance is because, with his inexperience, he has not had enough evidence on which to form a correct picture. I simply try to give him a chance to make up his own mind and make it correctly.

"Somehow, willy-nilly, I get these other children into my house, into my car, into my garage, visiting at our camp. His mother and I entertain them. We treat them like royalty. And we leave the rest to them.

"If we have made our home what a home ought to be, if we have filled it with love and understanding and friendship, we figure that our son will have, deep in the background of his heart, a considerable amount of pride and admiration for the spirit we have built into it, and for his mother and dad themselves. Unconsciously perhaps, but none the less surely, he holds the world up to comparison with us. If the particular item under examination suffers much in comparison, he will be the first one to sense it and think about it. He will begin to lose taste for the item. He may not admit it even to himself. There is that grown-up man's pride and infallible judgment to be saved. But, little by little, in a let-not-the-right-hand-know-what-the-left-hand-is-doing manner, the unworthy matter is pushed away back into the shadows on the broad shelf of forgetfulness where it will no longer do harm."

Jiyu Gakuen—Free School

A Japanese School and Motoko Hani, Its Head

By FRANCIS N. KINI
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Tokyo, Japan

"GOD is Light." "God is Love." That is the theme stressed daily in the Jiyu Gakuen, a girl's school, located in the outskirts of Tokyo, Japan, and founded by a Japanese woman, Mrs. Motoko Y. Hani. The name Jiyu Gakuen literally means "Free School" or "School of Freedom" and this school and an associated primary school operate on the founder's idea that the study of the Bible and Christianity should constitute part of the curriculum of a school.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—A. Moukawa, Tokyo
Mrs. Motoko Y. Hani, Japanese Educator and Head of a Girls' School in Tokyo

"An ideal school," she says, "should be one which gives education in liberty in its true sense," and she has clung assiduously to this idea through the 11 long years of hard work in developing her school.

It is Mrs. Hani's belief that Christianity should be introduced and taught in a scho not only for its spiritual value but for its practical value when the student has left the school and is obliged to tackle the problems of the community. She believes and she also teaches that students should prove their interest in Christian living by practical tasks not only in the school, but in their homes, and in the community in which they live.

Small Groups

The classes in the school are divided into small groups, so that each pupil is inspired to independent and individual thinking as well as close contact with her teacher—the school being considered as a garden for the cultivation of practical usefulness, with the teachers and students plowing the field together. Daily, Mrs. Hani meets the students in the chapel for divine worship, and twice a week she goes the rounds of the different classes, so that she may know each pupil individually, and help her in her difficulties, if she has any.

With this main idea as its foundation, the Jiyu Gakuen was started in early 1922. That trying year and the years following represented the hardest struggle she has ever been confropted with—hardest in that no one except her husband shared in her conviction, and at the beginning it appeared as if she would fail in her attempt. Undaunted, however, she built the first school building, and began her teaching with 30 students. Today the Jiyu Gakuen boasts of 300 students, 11 teachers and additional buildings have already been started and plans are being made for a new high school and college for boys.

Aside from her work in the school, Mrs. Hani finds time to write, as evidenced by her published works—16 volumes on educational and social problems—and many diverse articles in the women's magazines. Also she edits and publishes a woman's monthly magazine called "Fujin no Tomo" (The Woman's Friend), and a children's magazine named "The Children's Friend." These two monthlies are meeting wide demands throughout the country.

She has traveled extensively observing school and social conditions all over the globe, and from these journeys has returned fully convinced that women, as well as men, are needed to solve the world's problems. Through her, a woman's society has been organized for the purpose of getting the women interested in the welfare and progress of their communities. The society has grown to such an extent that many branches have been formed in all parts of the country, and in Formosa, Korea, Manchuria and even in China proper.

Though considered by some conservative in her adherence to the conventional kimono which she prefers to the western attire worn by her colleagues, and which many Occidentals hope will not be discarded by the Japanese, Mrs. Hani is not only progressive in her ideas but far in advance of her educational contemporaries. The educational experiments proved successful in her school in Japan have been followed by many new schools which have sprung up in imitation of the Jiyu Gakuen and more and more her ideas are being sanctioned by leading educators of the Empire.

Hyderabad Nursery School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hyderabad, India

A nursery school, called "Bal Mandir," has been started here for children under 5. Tables and chairs are light and of suitable size and cupboards full of toys and instructional material are within reach of the pupils. Outside there is a paddling pool and a sandpio. In another corner there is a jungle gymnasium. For pets there are a dog, one or two pigeons and some rabbits. There are also flowers which the children have planted.

The only fixed hours are those at which the children come to school, meal times and the hour for afternoon nap. No serious attempt is made to teach the alphabet or numbers; the children are free to do as they please so long as they do not interfere with one another. The object is to inculcate the qualities of self-reliance and perseverance and to teach the children to share and to associate with their companions on a footing of equality.

Periodical meetings are held for mothers.

Use of Leisure Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Indianapolis, Ind.

What to do when one has nothing to do is a problem that has given rise to a series of new courses at Butler University at Indianapolis.

Current price of steaks and chops, how to can peaches so that they will keep, correct table service, how to handle the cook, what to say in an impromptu after-dinner speech, have all become classroom topics at Butler.

The leisure-hour courses at Butler University are proving popular in evening classes. Among the courses are marriage, marketing, radio, the movies, public speaking, child care, gardening, astronomy for the layman, nature courses and many more.

Forty-three acres of Butler College were set aside this year to provide gardens for the unemployed and to afford, along with the university botany laboratory, a practical opportunity of teaching gardenir.. Those in the gardening classes were also given courses in canning, if they desired. A new course is one on marketing, including marketing methods, machinery behind marketing, sources of supply and the values of food. These are supplemented with courses in menus, meal preparation and table service.

Courses are offered in costume designing. The man who likes to tinker with the radio is not overlooked. Public interest has been marked.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Above Is Pictured Prof. A. D. Winspear and the 12 Students Who Are Enrolled in the New Four-Year Humanities Course at the University of Wisconsin. Below Is Shown Professor Winspear, Who Started This New Course With the Aim of Training Students for Public Leadership.

To Train Statesmen

Course in Classical Humanities Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Madison, Wis.

AMERICAN political leaders have been sometimes inadequate in foreign affairs, and bungling in municipal, state and national problems largely because they have been trained to be "politicians," not statesmen, in the opinion of members of the University of Wisconsin faculty. With the approval of the College of Letters and Science a new four-year course in classical humanities has been instituted, designed to produce men and women capable of understanding, analyzing and resolving the perplexing problems of modern civilization.

What American political leaders lack, these instructors believe, is a sense of historical perspective, and they propose to make up this deficiency by introducing the student to the most significant problems of society and human intercourse by means of a thorough and integrated study of the civilizations of Greece and Rome.

Ten freshmen selected on the basis of their high school records have enrolled in the course this year and have begun their four years of study under the tutelage of Prof. A. D Winspear, chairman of the tutorial committee in charge of the new course. Professor Winspear and his colleagues in the classics department are devoting their spare time to the work without additional charge to the university.

Plan Used At Oxford

The plan of the course, although an innovation in America, is not new. Says Professor Winspear: "It has to commend it generations—if not centuries—of successful educational experience in the European universities; it is in particular the concept which has created and maintained the school of Litterae Humaniores at Oxford, still, perhaps, the most vital contribution of that university to English education and indirectly to all phases of English public life."

A vigorous effort is being made to adapt the course as much as possible to the Oxford system of training statesmen. Professor Winspear likes to describe its aim in the words of a former student of his, Van L. Johnson, now a Rhodes scholar at Oxford:

"It is a training wisely and carefully proportioned between speculative work in history and philosophy and compulsory reading, with guided criticism of set classical texts; it has produced in England the type of intellectual giant, neither visionary nor pedantic, who can keep his head in the clouds and his feet on the ground.

"The attitude at Oxford . . . considers the classics to be not a field of defeat, but a field of discovery—a field for the study of origins in those sciences which we believe to progress, and a field for the observation of movements in art, literature, and philosophy which we know to be recurrent.

"It will rectify immeasurably the present lack of purpose and design all too prevalent in the curricula of American universities."

Historical Perspective

Professor Winspear himself declares: "We hope to give our students a sense of historical perspective. The historical method is the integration of ancient experiences with modern problems. It is our plan to obtain this integration by constant and informal discussions between students and teachers.

"Under this system the student will be able to see contemporary problems in terms of ancient civilizations and origins. Here he will find profound reflection on political and social problems by great men and clear thinkers. It is hoped that he will be able to trace the history of philosophical concepts or political institutions first as they develop in antiquity and second as they echo and reverberate down the ages to our own day."

As an example of the concept behind the course Professor Winspear cites a favorite saying of Fox: "Thucydides is the essential statesman's handbook."

"Fox probably said this because here in Thucydides are the clearest statements of political philosophy and the clearest analysis of the cause of political events in the history of literature," said Professor Winspear. "The essential patterns of social living come out more clearly here than anywhere else in history. It is through the study of such works as this, involving the simultaneous study of all phases of human creativeness by concentrating on one civilization, that the student will be able to see the social activities of the world in their proper context, not divorced from the unity of human experience and treated as an abstraction, but rather as bearing upon and influencing one another in the unity of the whole."

Tutorial Instruction

The new course emphasizes tutorial instruction. "It is hoped," says Professor Winspear, "that in this way the student will be enabled to draw together and unify the information he gets in courses, to see implications that might not otherwise be clear and thus develop a broad and synoptic grasp of a civilization as a whole. By means of constant suggestions for outside reading, the tutor will endeavor to assist the student to perceive the significance of ideas and institutions of antiquity in the light of later history and human experience. It is hoped that by a process of comparison and contrast, the student will develop a critical basis not only for the evaluation of Greek and Roman literature and art, but also of the literature and art of lat times."

The students undertaking this course will be trained in Greek and Latin language, literature, art, philosophy, history, economics, politics and religion.

There is such a vital difference between conditions in America and England, Professor Winspear points out, that here a man has to make a place for himself in public life, whereas in England students who go to Oxford to prepare for public life are largely from a class which has a long tradition of political experience. "As a result, a young men with that family background, with both wealth and social standing, finds it relatively easy to create for himself a distinguished career in public life. Moreover, the English system is deliberately designed to clear the way for able men to enter the civil service.

"In America the situation is entirely different. The civil service does not, generally speaking, draw men of the same caliber. A man who wants to enter politics in this country has to serve a long apprenticeship as a servant of the party machine. The only way to change the system is to get young men of ability, training and character into public life.

"That is the type of man we hope to produce here at Wisconsin."

Need of Informing Taxpayer

Analysis of Educational Statistics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles, Calif.

FINANCIAL nervousness during the last four years has conspired with inadequate educational accounting and misleading statistics to confuse the taxpayer about the effects of the depression upon public school expenditures, according to Mr. N. B. Trenham, secretary, educational commission, California Taxpayers' Association.

Extremists have further complicated the situation by unsupported claims either that no reductions have taken place or that enormous ones have been made, believes Mr. Trenham. The actual condition in California, he finds, is that some reductions have been made in current expense, that capital outlays have been severely slashed, but that in no way have total expenditures suffered a drop of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 as has been claimed.

Current expense budgets for school districts during 1932-33 were reduced only $6,000,000 below expenditures for similar purposes for the peak year 1930-31, according to a survey recently completed by the taxpayers association. The reduction is 3.1 per cent from expenditures during 1931-32, the report says, or a decline from $127,224,632 to $123,241,151.

Capital outlays fared much worse, the survey shows, being cut 69.7 per cent from the previous year, or from $16,114,849 to $4,880,820. The average reduction in the amount of money spent by school districts was placed at 10.6 per cent.

"Expenditures for operating the public school system in California have been reduced less than 5 per cent below the peak year 1930-31," Mr. Trenham says. "These expenses include teachers' salaries, building maintenance, supplies, and so forth. Capital outlays have been drastically reduced, the cut since 1930-31 approaching 80 per cent, part of the reduction being due to the normal decline resulting from the rapid expansion of school facilities during the first five years after the war."

There has been a veritable barrage of misleading information during the past few months concerning the status of California school finance, Mr. Trenham continued. "This has emanated from official and semiofficial sources. Some statements have been made that the schools were running with $58,000,000 less than they had two years ago and $48,000,000 less than last year.

"These inflated figures must have been arrived at by comparing this year's budget with the receipts of some previous year. The error here consists of confusing expenditure estimates with actual receipts of a previous year. The latter include millions of dollars in surpluses, reserves, over-collections, and so forth. The defective accounting system imposed by state law and state school officials facilitates the misuse of statistics and leaves the taxpayer an easy prey to demagoguery.

"School budgets and school accounting systems do not lend themselves to easy analysis; to untangle them requires the expenditure of a great deal of time and money. It is high time that correct accounting procedures were enforced by state school authorities, so that half truths will not be used to mislead a trusting public.

"In the hands of unscrupulous or fanatical partisans of any activity, wrong statistics can upset the balance between governmental functions. When the claim is made that the schools have saved more money during the depression than all other branches of government combined, one naturally shudders at the fate of our next generation. When analysis shows that about seven-eighths of the alleged savings are due either to curtailed capital outlays or to juggling of accounting items, the shudder remains, but the shudder is for the fate of the whole citizenry exposed to the dangers of misunderstanding complicated financial data."

Coöperating With NRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Antonio, Texas

The high fifth grade at Riverside Park Elementary School here has embraced the spirit of the NRA. By forming the Learn-in-Leisure Club, the class of 39 boys and girls is preparing to get the most out of the increased spare time that probably will be theirs when school years are past.

Mrs. Mabel Preston, teacher of the class of children between the ages of 10 and 12, explained the origin and aims of the club, of which she is sponsor. "Each child," she said, "selected the thing he was most interested in, enjoyed most and wanted to do best. On that thing he decided to concentrate leisure-time practice."

The plan amounts to an organized pursuit of hobbies or avocations, though, the teacher declared, each interest to be cultivated must be a profitable one, capable of affording enjoyment to others as well as its pursuer.

On each Friday some group in the club presents a program along the chosen line of that particular group. The first program included eight violin and piano numbers, reflecting the ambitions and leisure-time activities of the musically inclined. The second program was devoted to baseball and other sports. Then a program on dramatics, and so on. All called for work, but it was more like play because the participants liked to do what they were doing.

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SEE Also Saturday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS.

Procession of Notable Women Found in Book on Best Writers

Biography of, and Comment on, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy Included in Listing of Authors Chosen for National Council of Women

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A procession of 100 notable women appears between the covers of a small book just published here. Some are world famed; others but little known to the present generation; but each has won a place for herself because of the literary or historical significance of her writings.

The women are the authors of the 100 best books of the century as chosen for the National Council of Women by a committee of eminent literary people and by members of the faculty of leading colleges. Interesting facts about the books, authoritative criticisms and brief biographies of each woman have been prepared under the editorial direction of Miss Anita Brown, chairman of the committee of selection, and published by the Associated Authors Service here.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the National Council of Women, contributes a foreword in which she says; "These hundred books represent the judgment of intellectuals as to the best feminine thinking of the past century. They interpret the woman of yesterday and today and forecast the woman of tomorrow."

The list of 100 best books, which includes "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, was announced at the International Women Writers Conclave in this city in July, but the critical and biographical material is newly assembled.

"In so far as possible," Miss Brown explained in an introduction, "the review consists of comments taken from authoritative sources at the time of publication of each book."

Although the sketches and quotations are brief, the effect is vivid. The women stand out as human characters, important not only because their writings had influence or literary value but because the writers were participants in a movement which gave women the right to express themselves freely and fully.

To meet contemporary writers here is like finding familiar friends. There is a good company of them, including of course such well-known names as Willa Cather, Edith Wharton, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Jane Addams, and Ida M. Tarbell, to mention only a few. Equally as interesting are the biographies of writers whose books are better known than their own names, such as Martha Finley, who wrote the Elsie books, and Sarah J. Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book.

Grouping of the writers under the heads of biography, drama, essays, fiction humor, juvenile writings, poetry, religion, science, short stories, social science, and travel, shows the wide range of women's writings in the century.

"Science and Health" is placed under the heading "Religion." The comment upon it is taken from two sources. The first is from an article by Allan Johnson in the American Dictionary of Biography as follows: "Few manuscripts have had a more remarkable influence upon American religious history than that which finally found its way into print in 1875 under the title, 'Science and Health.'"

The other is a quotation from an article by the Rev. Lyman P. Powell, rector of St. Margaret's-in-the-Bronx (Episcopal) Church, which appeared in the Living Age, in which he said: "A woman, who near her threescore years, published a book, which, next to the Bible, has become one of the most read and best loved books ever written. . . . Here was that real discovery which consists of finding an age-old truth, appropriating it, making it work in one's own life, sharing it with others, and liberating it for the redemption of the world from sickness, sin and death. . . . In the preface to Science and Health she said the Bible was her sole teacher."

The biographical sketch of Mrs. Eddy is taken from an article by Mrs. Annie M. Knott, which was printed in The Christian Science Monitor last year when Mrs. Eddy was chosen by popular vote as one of the 12 great women leaders of the century in a contest sponsored by the National Council of Women and the Ladies Home Journal. Following the biographical sketch are the names of other writings of Mrs. Eddy.

Disarmament Crisis Raises Question Vital to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

solely for disarmament purposes. But prevention of war—even if the United States could remain out physically—is also recognized as important. Moreover, the resumption of relations with Russia is a diplomatic factor for stability which almost outweighs the unbalance produced by the German demarche.

Rome is interested chiefly in reviving the Four-Power Pact, which gave Signor Mussolini a dominant European rôle. Scandinavia—particularly Denmark—shudders apprehensively at the rattle of the German spurs. Japan expresses sympathy for Germany's position of inferiority, and joins in its dislike of the League.

Delay Protested by Germany

Out of this welter of national policies, where stands peace?

It is in the post-crisis period, as in the days before, dependent upon a successful solution of the disarmament problem. For disarmament is only the symbol of Franco-German agreement. The peace machine finds the issues before it more sharply clarified, that is all. Two courses now confront the powers which operate the peace machine. They are: more concessions to Germany, or ultimate coercion of Germany.

The Reich's withdrawal from the Geneva effort, stripped to barest terms, was but a protest against lagging disarmament. It was a rejection of the latest proposal, coordinated by Sir John Simon. If this proposal is revised, perhaps to remove or generalize the four-year period of trial which is imposed upon Germany, and to provide for an immediate start toward disarmament, then manifestly the Reich will return to the company of nations. The opinion of the best observers is that if the disarmament deliberations are resumed in earnest, they will tend to bring pressure upon France to make more concessions to Germany.

In that direction, and thus only, lies any possibility of an agreed settlement. The sole alternative is for the powers to drift along, ultimately to tacit or positive support of France in disciplinary and "preventive" action against Germany.

If the policies of the powers tend toward an agreed settlement with Germany, then obviously the Geneva machinery will be the executor of the accord. In that case, the peace structure is strengthened, and grows out of the present crisis into a revivified force.

Surely all the powerful and "neutral" powers, led by Britain, Italy, and Scandinavia, can contemplate no other course. Germany has alienated much sympathy, but dislike of Hitlerite policy is not so great as fear of a general war, and desire for neutrality. Only by building up Geneva, on a thoroughly neutral and universal basis, can collapse be avoided. If, after its reasonable demands are met, Germany persists in demanding more, then the Geneva tribunal alone can preside over a judicial formulation of joint policy.

If, however, the League should be left in the lurch by Britain and the neutrals, it could hardly avoid becoming a cats-paw for French punitive action against Germany. In that case, obligations under the Covenant which bear upon Britain and the neutrals, would be flung home to plague them. To desert the League would apparently be to hasten war. So compelling are the arguments against this course, that it is hard to contemplate the powers eventually taking it.

Great Britain's initial reaction, toward a big-power meeting to settle European political problems and disarmament, is regarded by friends of the League as a typical Foreign Office misunderstanding. The inner councils of disarmament are already confined to the great powers, and the little fellows stand not at all in the way.

Secondary Wall of Defense

Yet to dissolve the Disarmament Conference—apart from its bad effects on American policy, and perhaps the definitive retirement of the United States from Europe—would also strike a fatal blow to the League's universality and comprehension of all interests. When the full penalties of this course are realized, it is expected that Britain will stand with Mr. Arthur Henderson, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, instead of those circles which have always disliked Geneva and the society of the smaller powers.

The United States, especially, wants the continuation of the disarmament effort in its present form—and, with poetic justice, that also means continuation of the League. Over and above American participation in disarmament deliberations, however, stands the Briand-Kellogg anti-war pact, and the compact of non-aggression proposed by President Roosevelt last May. Both are strikingly relevant, for they tend to strengthen existing peace machinery with secondary walls of defense. It is important to recall that the American pledge to consult with Europe in case of trouble is to be redeemed only after material progress in disarmament.

Japan is tensely watching the European situation. Its withdrawal from Geneva was both like and unlike the German departure. Tokyo left because of a positive condemnation rendered by the League. Berlin because the League had failed to do something. But the League's decision on Manchuria was a blow to Japan's self-respect, just as the proposal for continued surveillance over Germany's armaments hurt the Reich's feelings.

Queries and Answers

In a nutshell, the queries are:

Is war imminent? No, because Germany will not be ready for several years, and France for several months.

How it can be prevented? By strengthening the world peace machinery so that it can hold the balance between France and Germany, and permit their eventual pacification.

What can the United States do? Remember President Roosevelt's pledge to the Kellogg pact and non-aggression, and continue to press for disarmament.

What of the peace machine? It has become the last hope for a desperate world. It is only in fat times of carelessness that the machinery seems unnecessary. Today it is imperatively needed. It is through this fabric of world coöperation that cataclysm can be prevented.

Slowly, through the days of excitement and alarm, the neutral capitals have seemed to come around to this view. There are many who conclude that the machinery will not be up to its task; that war, after all, will be inevitable. But the most pessimistic prophet of gloom must conclude that firm adherence to the instruments of peace and justice: the League Covenant for its members, the unique American system of pact and pledge for the United States, stands the only chance of combating catastrophe.

Chess

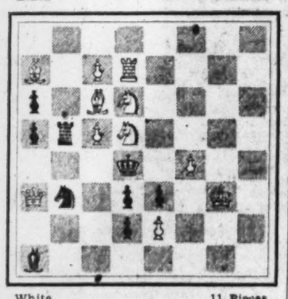
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1559

By Alexander Kish

Dedicated to Dr. Leaman H. Caswell, Chief Surgeon, Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y.

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

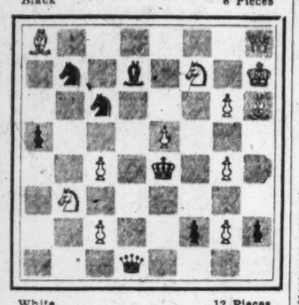
White to play and mate in two

The feature of this is the double Schiffmann defense, which occurs when a Black piece wilfully pins itself in defending against White's threat. The key is excellent.

Problem No. 1560

By V. Marin

Black 8 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Tied for first and second, II Problema, tenth tourney. It is unusual to find a complete half-pin in a three-mover.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1557. Kt-Q4

No. 1558.

1.	K-Q7	threat
2.	Q-B8ch	
1.	———	QxBch
2.	Kt-Q6	
1.	———	BxKtch
2.	B-K6	
1.	———	PxP
2.	QxPch	
1.	———	B-Q3, K4
2.	P-Kt7ch	

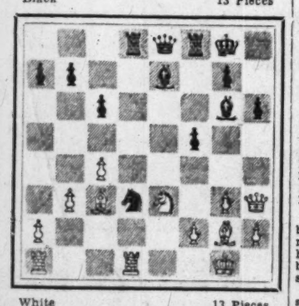
End-Game No. 170. A—White wins: 1 RxR, QxR; 2 Q-R4, and White wins a R. B—After 1 Q-R8, Black has good winning chances with RxRP.

End-Games

Here is the conclusion to the game between Kmoch and Spielmann, Vienna, 1928. Spielmann wins decisively.

End-Game No. 171

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Schoolboy chess in Brighton and Portsmouth, Eng., stands to profit gloriously from the will of the late Sir William Thomas Dupree. Ten thousand pounds are to be divided equally between the two towns. An annual tournament for boys under 21 years of age, with eight prizes, ranging from a first prize of £100, the prize money to be applied to the advancement in life of the winners as the trustees may decide, has been stipulated for. Brighton and doubtless similar conditions will prevail at Portsmouth.

The Marshall Chess Club recently defeated Philadelphia by a score of 10 to 3.

Herman Helms has been editing the chess column in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle for 40 years. During these 40 years he has become a fixture in New York chess. Whenever there was talk of a tournament, whenever a master wished to arrange a simultaneous tour, the person to make the contacts was quite likely to be the young man who walked into the managing editor's office during the first week of October, 1893, and sold him the idea of running a weekly chess column. That this column has run ever since, and still does, is proof of his genius in publicizing one of the least publicized of popular games.

The Ruy Lopez remains one of the strongest openings at White's disposal. Indeed, it is so strong that cautious players often adopt the Sicilian or French Defense. But Bogoljubow is ever a courageous player, and in the game below he owes his ultimate defeat to the strength and lasting bind of the Ruy Lopez as much as to his opponent's impeccable play. From a German tournament played at Aachen last June.

Ruy Lopez

Brinkmann White	Bogoljubow Black	Brinkmann White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 P-K5	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 QxB	B-Kt3(e)
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 P-B5	B-B5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3(a)	27 PxP	Kt-B3
5 Castles	B-K2	28 B-B4	R-K5
6 Q-K2(b)	P-Q3	29 B-K5	Kt-Q2
7 P-B3	Castles	30 KR-K	RxRch
8 P-Q4	B-Q2	31 RxR	BxKt
9 B-B2	PxP	32 QxB	Q-R4
10 PxP	Kt-Kt5	33 B-Kt3	QxP
11 Kt-B3(c)	KtxB	34 P-R4(f)	QxP
12 QxKt	B-Kt5	35 P-Kt5	PxP
13 Kt-K(d)	P-B3	36 PxP	P-Kt5
14 P-KR3	B-Q2	37 P-Kt6	PxP
15 K-K3	R-K	38 Q-B4ch	K-R2
16 QR-Q	B-KB	39 PxPch	K-R3
17 P-B3	P-R3	40 Q-Q3	R-KB
18 Kt-Q3	Kt-R2	41 R-R2	Q-B8ch
19 P-KKt4	P-QKt4	42 B-K	Q-Kt5ch
20 Kt-K2	B-K2	43 R-Kt2	Q-B4
21 Kt-Kt3	R-QB	44 B-Q2ch	K-R4
22 Q-Kt2	B-Kt4	45 Q-K2ch	Resigns
23 P-B4	B-R5		

(a) Lately Alekhine has played 4 . . . P-Q3 and 5 . . . B-Q2 with good results.

(b) At present more fashionable than 6 R-K, against which Black can play P-QKt4, and Kt-R4 with a fairly satisfactory and much analyzed position.

(c) Black threatens 11 . . . B-Kt4!

(d) A simple answer which prepares the winning K side P advance. Black is unable to get any counter-play at all.

(e) At last Black gets some of his pieces in play, but the cost, White's passed QP, proves too great.

(f) White, confident of success on the K side, refuses to protect unessential Q side pawns.

The following game was played in the central Pennsylvania championship, held during early September at Reading. H. Hesse of Bethlehem tied for first place with W. H. Steckel, chess editor of the Allentown Sunday Call. Gordon is a strong Philadelphia player.

Queen's Pawn Game

Hesse White	Gordon Black	Hesse White	Gordon Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-Q5	QKtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	16 BxKt	P-QKt4(b)
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	17 Q-Kt2	KtxKt
4 B-Kt2	Castles	18 BxB	P-KB3
5 Kt-QB3	R-K	19 BPxKt	KxB
6 P-K4	P-Q3	20 P-B4	P-QB4
7 KKt-K2	P-K4	21 P-Kt5!	B-B4(c)
8 Castles	PxP(a)	22 P-K6	B-Q6
9 KtxP	B-Kt5	23 R-B3	P-B5
10 P-KB3	B-Q2	24 P-KKt4	P-Kt5
11 B-K3	Kt-B3	25 PxP	BxP
12 Q-Q2	Kt-K4	26 R-K3	P-QB4(d)
13 P-Kt3	P-QR3	27 P-K7	Q-Q2
14 QR-K	Kt-B3	28 R-K6	Resigns

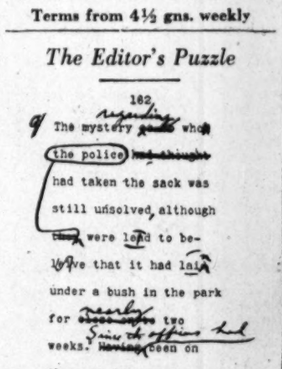
(a) This exchange is questionable; first, because it gives White a fluid center with rather more play and mobility than Black has, and, second, because, should White be coaxed into P-Q5, Black then has a strong break in P-KB4.

(b) The Kt at Q4 is very bothersome, and cannot wisely be exchanged, because if 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 BPxKt, and White has a made-to-order attack on the QBP.

(c) If 21 . . . QPxP; 22 PxP, PxP; 23 RxP, and White wins in a few moves.

(d) Or 26 . . . Q-Kt3; 27 P-Kt5, R-KB; 28 P-K7, R-B2; 29 K-R, R-K; 30 R-K6, etc.

The Editor's Puzzle


162
The mystery regarding who
the police had thought had taken the sack was
still unsolved, although they were loth to believe that it had lain
under a bush in the park
for nearly two weeks. Having been on
the case for a month, the
general consensus was that the
would soon punish
ever was found to be
guilty

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Port on Long Island Is Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 24—A proposal that the town of Hempstead undertake establishment of a deep-water seaport in the East Rockaway area, at a cost that may range from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000, has been made by County Supervisor J. Russel Sprague and has received the indorsement of officials and civic leaders. Such a project would transform Nassau County into an important shipping area.

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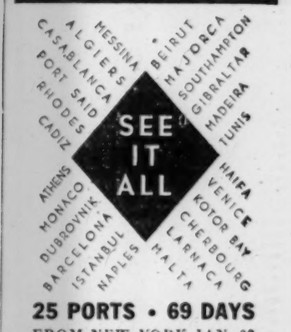

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Rises In Buoyant Fashion Closing Strong

Metal Issues Lead Advance With Good Gains by Most Issues

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Buoyancy in metals today gave the market a cheerful tone despite periodic selling flurries in other groups.

The entire list strengthened in the late dealings and demand for the mining issues carried leaders 2 to more than 7 points higher.

The more active gains included U. S. Smelting, McIntyre, Dome and Alaska Juneau. Others up a point or more included U. S. Steel, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Goodyear, Case, New Yorak Central and Allied Chemical. The alcohols rallied after early losses.

Transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares.

Announcement from Washington that the Government's first gold purchase will be made tomorrow was received with interest. The price which will be fixed before the opening of the markets is expected to be above the London-Paris rate. The Treasury will discontinue setting a price for newly mined gold for export. Today's rate was $29.80 compared with $29.50 yesterday.

French Politics

Aside from wide conjectures regarding the possible effects of the new gold control program, Wall Street had a watchful eye on the French political situation. The fall of the Daladier cabinet, it was felt in some quarters, might endanger the adherence of the republic to the gold standard with a probable consequent renunciation of the metallic base by other countries now in the "gold bloc."

Bankers, while inclined to view the gold problem abroad as rather precarious, were generally of the opinion that France would hang on as long as possible. In the event that the country is finally forced to place an embargo on the metal, several financial observers believed that the resultant currency confusion throughout the world would necessitate an international conference to bring about a resumption of the gold standard by leading nations at revised valuations.

Although steel company officials were not unusually hopeful of greatly increased business through the reduction of rail prices from $40 to $37.75 a ton, it was believed some substantial orders might be placed by the carriers in the near future. The steel companies were awaiting an expected announcement from Joseph B. Eastman, railroad coordinator, as to the volume of purchases which might be expected.

In the meantime, railway earnings reports for September were being scrutinized closely. While the Erie had net operating income for the month of $1,489,660 compared with $951,231 in the corresponding month a year ago, the net of the Frisco system dropped from $542,727 in 1932 to $407,050. The Lehigh Valley, however, advanced its September net from $244,435 last year to $591,325.

Bond Market Irregular

The bond market followed no definite course today. Prices shifted irregularly and mostly within narrow limits, with trading rather light in all but a few categories.

In a general way the market continued to reflect uncertainty regarding eventualities from the Administration's new course in the realm of currency affairs.

United States Government issues showed a majority of small declines, but high grade ratings in the corporation division were firm and generally at slightly higher levels.

Secondary issues with few exceptions lacked a sufficient buying impulse to extend their advance of yesterday. Low-priced sails were highly irregular with some indicatations of traders' profit taking in those which moved up sharply since the close of last week.

Utilities and the general run of industrial loans showed a like unevenness of trend. Price changes were small and about evenly divided between gains and losses.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	19⅛	23½	Manhattan	22½	25½
City	22¼	25¼	Public	22¼	24¼
Commercial	115	130	Textile	49	55
Fifth Av	975	1050	Trade Bank	18¼	24
First, N Y	1215	1250	Yorasville	30	40
Lafayette	5	10			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	551/4	55¼	Guaranty	273	300
Banca C I	143	165	Irving	14¾	18
Bk NY&T	315	350	Kings Co	1880	1980
Bronx	5½	10	Law Tle&G	10	12
Brooklyn	82	88	M'fact'rers	12½	15
Cn Hanover	114	120	New York	84	88
Chemical	31	35	Title Guar	13¾	18¾
Empire	17¼	21	Unit States	1565	1600
Fultor	232	260			

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	248	268	Merchants	270	285
N Shawmut	19½	20½	Second Nat	92	100

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub		2	Harris T&S	185	210
Cont Ill Bk	24½	28½	Northern Tr	274	290
First Nat	66	70			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	31½	33½	Home	16¾	18¾
Am Alliance	12¾	15¾	North River	14¼	17
Gt Americn	14¾	17¾	Ospgfld Fire	76	81
Hartford	41½	43½	U S Fire	26¾	29

Dividend Declarations

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the 7 per cent first preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Canadian Bank of Commerce declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, less 5 per cent Dominion of Canada tax in case of non-residents of Canada and a further 5 per cent United States federal tax in case of citizens and residents of the United States in Canadian funds payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Railway & Light Securities Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

The Kendall Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the cumulative participating class A preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Norfolk & Western Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the common, payable Dec. 17 to stock of record Nov. 29.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Last Oct. 23
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	2900	7½	7	7½	6⅞
2⅛	⅛	1	Adams Millis	300	14½	14½	14½	15
12⅛	5⅛	..	Addressograph	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
9¾	1⅜	..	Advance Rumley	300	5	4½	5	5½
11⅜	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7½	7	7½	7
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	800	96⅜	95	96⅜	95
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
33	11⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	29200	27½	24⅜	27½	23⅜
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1500	3⅜	3¼	3½	3⅜
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	8⅝	7	8⅝	7¼
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	500	6½	6	6⅛	6
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pfww XL	400	6⅛	6	6	6
24	5	..	Alleghany Steel	10	15	15	15	
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3100	130¼	126	130	127½
124	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2500	15¾	14	15⅜	14¾
24	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	14½	14½	14½	
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	200	4	3¾	4	3⅝
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	22
47	18½	2	Amerada	1300	42¼	40½	42	41
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	23½	22⅛	23½	
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	12½	12	12½	11½
49⅜	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	8000	37	36½	37	
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	800	9¼	8¾	9¼	7⅞
64	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	320	50	47½	50	
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	26⅜	26¾	26¾	27½
98¼	49½	*4	Am Can	3100	89½	86¼	89⅜	88¼
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	22⅝	20½	22¼	20½
59⅜	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	35	34	35	
51¼	34	3½	Am Chicle	200	44½	43½	44⅛	43¾
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	4900	49½	44	49½	46½
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
13	6½	..	Am European	100	6	6	6	
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	3400	8	7¼	8	7¾
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17½
35⅞	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	12	12	12	11¾
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10	10	10	9½
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	400	14¾	14½	14⅝	14½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	800	9	7	9	6⅞
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	32	30	32	30
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	700	6	6	6	6⅛
15¾	4¼	..	Am International	1700	8⅜	8	8	8
31⅝	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	500	24	22	24	23
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	48	46	48	47⅛
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	3500	18	17	18	16½
72	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
30½	17	1½	Am News	80	25	23⅜	25	24½
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	8	7⅞	8	7¾
41¼	9⅝	1	Am P&L 6% pf	200	18½	18½	18½	19
19⅛	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	13800	13	12	13	12¼
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3700	15¾	13⅝	15⅜	14¼
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	36½	36½	36½	
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & om	800	1½	1¼	1⅜	1⅛
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	27400	42⅜	36¾	42⅛	36⅝
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	89	89	89	89
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	17	15½	17	15½
42⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	700	38½	36¾	37½	37¼
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	900	52¾	50	52¾	51
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	104	104	104	103
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	5900	114¾	111	114⅜	113⅝
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	5	5	5	5
37⅝	7	..	Am Type F pf	70	9½	9½	9½	9½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2900	21	19⅜	21	19⅜
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	900	11½	10	11½	9½
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	700	52	48¼	51¼	48¼
14¾	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	5½	5½	5½	5½
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	7¼	6	7¼	6⅜
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	39⅞	34	39⅞	35
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	21300	14½	12⅜	14⅞	12¾
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	500	19	18¼	19	18¼
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	300	22½	22	22½	22
90	47	7	Armour Del pf	100	71	71	71	
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	1400	4	4	4	3½
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2500	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅜
93	2	..	Armour Ill pf	3900	41½	36	41½	37
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	800	3⅜	3	3⅜	
3½	2	..	Artloom Corp	50	4½	4¼	4½	3½
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	10⅞
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	46	46	46	46
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	42	42	42	43
80⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	3100	49¾	47	49¾	48
79⅝	50	3	Atchison pf	400	57¾	56	57¾	56⅛
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	31½	28	30⅞	29
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	5900	28	26⅜	28	27⅛
28¼	11½	..	Atlas Tack	800	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	29
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	3800	38	35½	37¾	36
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	300	6⅝	6	6⅜	6¾
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	6900	7¾	7⅛	7¾	7⅜

—B—

17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	7100	11⅜	10	11	10⅛
60	0½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	30	30	30	30
31⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	7000	23	20⅜	23	21
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	22	21⅛	22	22½
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	32½	32½	32½	
110	66⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	95½	95½	95½	95½
11	2	..	Barnsdal. A	2800	8½	7⅞	8½	7¾
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	300	12½	12	12⅜	12
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	57	57	57	
12½	3½	..	Belding He m	600	8½	8	8¼	8
96½	67¼	5.80	Belg Nat Rys pf	400	89½	88	89½	
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	600	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14
21¼	8⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	3800	12¼	11⅜	12¼	11½
13⅜	9	1	Best & Co	500	23	22⅜	23	23
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	5500	29⅜	25¼	29⅛	26
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	600	50¼	49¼	50¼	48½
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	30	23	21	23	20½
19¼	3½	..	Blax Knox	400	10¼	10	10¼	
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	43	40¼	43	42
63	17¾	..	Borden	2500	23⅛	22¼	22½	22½
23⅝	3⅛	..	Borg Warner	1000	14	13	14	13
72	15½	..	Briggs Mfg	1600	8½	7⅜	8½	7⅞
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1200	29⅜	27⅛	29⅜	28⅜
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	64	63½	63½	64½
53⅝	28⅛	3	Brown Shoe	100	41	41	41	42½
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	800	9⅜	9	9	9¼
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	50	50	50	
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1000	5¾	4¾	5¾	4⅝
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	25	25	25	24
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	600	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3⅛
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	200	6	6	6	6¼
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	3200	13½	12	13	13¼
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
7¼	1¼	..	Butterick	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1800	22⅞	19⅜	21¾	19⅝

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	20⅞	19½	20⅞	19
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	5¼	4¼	5¼	4½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2500	26	23⅜	25½	24½
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	2700	13	12¼	13	12⅛
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	8500	63	59	62½	59
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	20	70	70	70	
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1400	19½	18⅜	19	18⅜
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	38400	44⅞	41¼	44⅞	42
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	2	2	2	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	30	29½	30	28¾
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	400	8⅝	8	8¼	
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	14700	33⅞	28¾	33¼	28¾
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	300	3	3	3	3
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	900	34	31¼	34	32¼
47¾	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5400	41½	38¾	41½	38⅜
7¾	2¼	..	Chi & Gt West	700	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	7½	6¼	7½	
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅜
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4200	8⅞	6⅞	8½	7
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1800	8¼	6⅞	9	7⅜
14⅜	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	13¾	12½	13¾	12
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1400	6⅝	6	6½	5½
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¾
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	4⅜	3¾	4⅜	3⅜
15	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6%	500	4¾	4½	4½	4½
3⅝	1½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	320	⅝	6¼	7	
34	2	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	18½	17½	18½	17½
10½	2	..	Childs Company	700	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	38600	41½	38	41⅜	39⅜
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	15½	14⅞	15¼	15
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	100	1	1	1	1
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	800	1⅛	1	1⅛	
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	140	7½	7½	7½	
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	30	93	93	93	
22⅜	⅛	..	Colgate-Palm-P	100	13	12¾	13	12¾
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1100	17	16	17	16
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	5	4¼	5	4¼
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	17	17	17	
28⅞	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	4000	13	12	12⅞	12
27⅞	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vts	400	21½	20½	21½	21
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	500	50	48	50	47½
19	4	..	Comm Credit	800	14¾	13½	14½	13¾
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	20	90½	90¼	90¼	91
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	34½	33	34¼	33⅞
97⅞	84	.6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	91¾	91¾	93	91¼
57¼	9	.60	Commonwealth & S	30400	33½	29	33	29¾
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	4100	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
60½	21	.6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	29	28½	28¾	28½
27⅜	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	3500	23	21½	23	22½
14⅛	5⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	400	8½	8⅛	8¼	8
64⅛	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	4800	42¼	40¼	41⅞	41
5½	2	..	Consol Laundries	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	14600	11½	10⅝	11⅜	10⅞
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
3⅛	¼	..	Consol Textile	1200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	100	7	7	7	6¾
4½	¼	..	Container B	600	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
18⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	200	10	9⅞	9⅞	9½
2½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
69	35¼	2½	*Cont Can	1600	62¾	61	62½	61
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	23½	22½	23½	23½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1000	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
19⅜	4⅜	..	Cont Oil	4400	17⅞	15¾	17¼	15½
90⅜	45⅞	3	Corn Products	3400	79⅝	77¼	78⅞	78½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	40	138	138	138	138
7½	2⅜	..	Cot1	400	3½	3	3½	3⅜
39½	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	400	28½	27⅜	28½	27½
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	9¼	8½	9¼	8¼
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	800	31	28½	31	30
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	600	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	4¼
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	300	18	17	18	17
60⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	31½
4⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	20	18¼	18¼	
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	41	39½	41	39½
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	800	16½	16	16	16⅜
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	500	41	39⅞	40⅜	40⅜
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1900	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8	2	..	Curtiss Wright A	700	4½	4	4½	4¼
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	11¾	11	11	11¼

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	700	11	10¾	11	
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	8200	29¾	27½	29½	28⅜
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1400	52	48	51	48
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	5100	23¾	21½	23½	21½
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	400	29	26	29	
20½	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	24¼	23¾	24¼	23⅜
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29½	29½	29½	
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	21800	38½	35½	37½	34⅞
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	200	20½	19	20½	18½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	800	13⅜	12½	13	12⅞
10⅝	2⅛	..	Dresser B	100	4	4	4	
85¾	32⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	6300	76⅜	72¼	76⅛	72½
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	800	11	10¼	11	
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	

—E—

10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	75½	73	75½	73¼
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	500	11	10¼	11	10¾
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	5200	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	600	21½	20¾	21½	20
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2800	14¼	13	14¼	13¼
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6
32⅜	6½	..	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	200	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	37½	35	35	36¼
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	200	47	47	47	50
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	4¾
47	13½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	

—E—

49⅞	15	..	Engineers P$ ww	200	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	18
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	400	9	8½	9	8½
25⅞	3¾	..	Erie RR	1500	15¾	13¼	14⅞	13¾
29½	4½	..	Errie RR 1pf	600	16	15	16	15
23¼	2½	..	Errie RR 2pf	200	12	10	12	
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	7	7	7	7
11½	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	20	10	10	10	

—F—

42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	25	25	26	
6⅜	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2½	2½	2½	2¼
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	20⅝	23	23⅛	23
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	1600	19⅜	17	18¾	17½
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	68	68	68	
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	300	51⅜	50½	51⅜	50¼
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	8	8	8	
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	2100	15¼	13½	15	14⅜
26¼	13⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18	18	18	17¾
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	600	9⅞	8⅜	9½	9⅛
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	700	13½	13	13½	
47⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	2800	42½	40	42⅜	40½

—G—

8¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	500	2	2	2	
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	300	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	800

Financial: News and Comment

See Depreciation Of Currency As Trade Fulcrum

British Experts Say Adhering to Gold Means Heavy Export Loss

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy are paying a high price in loss of export trade for their refusal to leave the gold standard.

This is one of several pertinent contentions stated or implied in the current issue of the monthly review of Lloyd's Bank Ltd., one of Britain's five great financial institutions.

Another suggestion referred to in the same publication is that New Zealand in depreciating its currency in relation to sterling, has done only what other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations might advantageously have effected in the interests of their own trade.

Could Displace Tariffs

A third is that Germany has greatly strengthened its position as a competitor in world trade by permitting some of its exports to be paid for in currency 30 to 50 per cent below gold parity, this being in fact an indirect form of inflation down to what is approximately sterling level.

Mr. H. V. Hodson says in Lloyds Bank Review that a 20 per cent rise in commodity prices would render some of the present high tariffs unnecessary. He regrets that the declaration of the assembled governments at Ottawa in favor of cheap money policies, directed to raising the average level of commodity prices, has not been implemented more energetically by Great Britain.

Mr. Norman Crump, another writer in the same review, says the action Germany is taking may make that country a more serious competitor than America to the gold block countries. "Absolute confidence is not felt," Mr. Crump says, "that the gold block would be able to hold out indefinitely against a Germany who for purposes of her export trade had transferred herself from gold to sterling."

Lord Lothian's View

The views thus expressed in Lloyd's Review are supported by a statement made in the Financial News, one of London's economic daily newspapers. This journal says that one of the reasons for British reluctance to follow the dollar on its downward course was that "at least one gold-standard country had dropped a hint that, should sterling go much further in that direction, it would abandon its efforts to maintain gold."

Lord Lothian, in the current issue of the Contemporary Review, one of Britain's monthly magazines, adds a further point. "In a rising market," Lord Lothian says, "wage levels tend to rise and conditions to improve. Businesses large or small, can only survive if their service is first class, and loan and debt charges which capitalism is always creating (and losing) grow less instead of more burdensome."

Urges Railways Of England Unite To Curb Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A combine of all British railways, to eliminate competition between the railway companies and enable them to deal effectively with competition from other forms of transport, was strongly urged here recently by Mr. William Whitelaw, chairman of the London & North Eastern Railway, in his presidential address to the Institute of Transport.

"The essential principle of conducting railway traffic ought to be the adoption of such a complete system of pooling as would put it out of the power of any railway company to make a profit by competition with another," Mr. Whitelaw declared.

He did not urge complete nationalization of railways. That, he thought, might prove ruinous to both passenger and industrial transport. But he believed that national ownership with management completely divorced from political influence was a possibility which should not be dismissed out of mere prejudice.

Mr. Whitelaw declared that in his opinion railway companies, many of which were unable to pay a dividend last year, would have been in a far worse position if they had not been in their present "semi-coöperative" position.

"As for the die-hards of competition," Mr. Whitelaw said, "plenty of work can be found for them in concentrating their efforts on dealing with new competitive forms of transport."

Postal Savings System to Stay

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The postal savings system is here to stay.

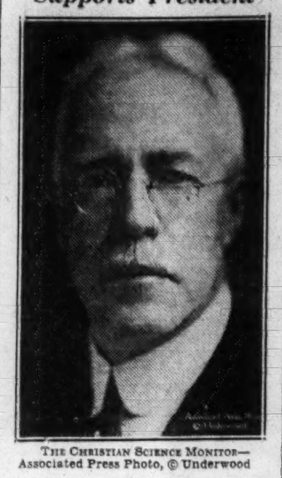
This is what Postmaster-General Farley emphatically told newspapermen today, adding there was "not a chance" for its abolition.

"The people of this country have become so accustomed to postal savings and have so much confidence in that system I very much doubt if any legislation," Mr. Farley said, "will materially affect any decline in postal savings."

Mr. Farley's statement was made to answer a rumor which grew out of a speech made by J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, at Fort Worth, Texas, on Oct. 18.

Mr. O'Connor was quoted as implying that the federal deposit insurance fund might prove so successful that postal savings might be abolished. Mr. Farley said that Mr. O'Connor later told him that he had been misunderstood.

Supports President



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Associated Press Photo, © Underwood

Frank A. Vanderlip

Vanderlip Approves Roosevelt's Policy In Regard to Gold

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York, and an active supporter of the gold devaluation ideas which have been widely disseminated by the Committee of the Nation, said regarding President Roosevelt's gold plan:

"I entirely approve of the President's policy in regard to gold. It is a logical and highly promising development. It is true as the President says, that no human mind could say to what point the dollar should be devalued except by experiment, but the outcome, in my opinion, should justify the action.

"The whole plan, as I see it, is sound with nothing about its probable workings to give rise to fears of outright currency inflation."

The Committee of the Nation, with a membership including a number of well-known industrialists, was formed some time ago to further doctrines which were calculated to aid industrial recovery.

To Pay 99.3 P. C. Of All Accounts In Closed Banks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—The temporary guaranty of deposits that is to prevail from January to July, 1934, under the provisions of the Banking Act of 1933, will in case of bank suspension provide for immediate payment in full of 96.5 per cent of the accounts and, on the average, for payment of 14.9 per cent of the amounts credited to the remaining accounts. The permanent system to be inaugurated in July, 1934, will provide for payment in full of 99.3 per cent of the accounts and for payment of 64.8 per cent of the amounts credited to the remaining accounts.

These conclusions are reached by the National Industrial Conference Board in an analysis of figures compiled by the Federal Reserve Board showing the deposit accounts of licensed member banks of the Federal Reserve System in May, 1933. These banks contained about 80 per cent of the deposits in all operating banks in the United States. "Some of the nonmember banks will no doubt avail themselves of the deposit guaranty provided by the banking law of 1933," says the analysis. "Their addition will swell the number of accounts fully insured more than the amounts credited to them. The extent of the protection afforded to larger accounts would not be greatly altered."

The investigations of the Federal Reserve Board showed that 96.5 per cent of all accounts were for amounts less than $2500, and that such accounts contained 23.7 per cent of bank deposits. Accounts of over $50,000 numbered only one-tenth of 1 per cent of all accounts, but contained 44.6 per cent of the deposits.

Industrial Index Now Off 23 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—In its weekly summary of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, currently comments as follows:

"The belated seasonal recession in business has become considerably more widespread during the recent past and, on a projected basis, is dampening the hope of a substantial revival later in the fall. As a result, the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production for October, wholly estimated, has been further reduced, and currently stands about 23 per cent below the July peak.

"A considerable further recession in the rate of steel mill activity is reported, in line with expectations when third quarter contracts should have been worked off the books. The downtrend in automobile output has become somewhat more emphatic. Shoe production has declined sharply. The failure of retail sales to move upward has attracted increased attention, since an uptrend was so generally looked for as proof of the success of the current program to increase consumers' purchasing power.

"It is now becoming plain that the inventories accumulated by the speculative buyers, processors, manufacturers, and even to a degree by consumers, in anticipation of higher prices, must be worked down before a further pronounced forward movement in business can take place This process evidently is already well under way.

"When this has gone far enough, there is no convincing reason for doubting that the revival will be resumed, at least at a moderate pace."

Cut in Working Hours No Help To Employment

Institute Says Allowance for Upward Trend in Prices Overlooked

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Shorter working hours do not increase employment, states the Alexander Hamilton Institute discussing the factory labor situation in its current publication.

Labor and government in attempting to solve the unemployment problem by reducing working hours, sponsored the arbitrary raising of wages sufficiently to offset the reduction in hours, but forgot to make allowance for the consequent upward trend of prices, says the institute.

The institute presents figures which show that while factory wage returns in August were 12.3 per cent higher than in March, prices showed an increase of 11.7 per cent. It adds that on the basis of the price level in August, to provide the wage earner with his normal share of purchasing power, he should have received 59.7 cents an hour in August instead of 48.5 cents.

"The failure of wage rates to rise without a coresponding increase in prices means that the factors causing the spread between wages and prices, such as excessive indebtedness, taxation and freight rates, have not yet been eliminated," says the Institute.

"Arbitrary wage increases without the elimination of these factors consequently does not improve the situation. On the contrary, such increases tend in the long run to make matters worse by driving up prices beyond the level which consumers other than factory wage earners can afford without any increase in the factory employee's purchasing power as an offset. This means curtailment of production and eventually a reduction in employment.

"Employment cannot continue to increase in the face of declining production. Working hours may be reduced as an offset but shorter working hours means curtailment of the factory wage-earner's buying power. If wage rates are raised to offset shorter working hours, it merely results in higher prices without any increase in earnings. This curtailment of the wage-earner's buying power contributed to a reduction in the total demand and a consequent drop in production. Shorter working hours thus make for less employment.

"The fallacy of shorter working hours as a method of increasing employment does not yet seem to be apparent either to labor or the Government. They failed to see that the maintenance of earnings would not prevent the curtailment of purchasing power. Labor is demanding a further reduction in hours although even now it is engaging in numerous strikes against a reduction in purchasing power and so unconsciously rebel against the very condition it is demanding."

"The fact," concludes the Institute, "that employment increased in August as the result of shorter working hours is considered proof of the success of the scheme. Shorter working hours increased employment in August, because total production failed to decline to the level warranted by the demand. The piling up of goods in excess of the demand, however, cannot continue indefinitely."

Pacific Coast Recovery Seems To Be Lagging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Pacific coast utilities compare less favorably from a revenue standpoint with 1932 than do utilities in other districts of the United States, possibly because industrial recovery here has lagged behind the nation as a whole.

An increase in expenses and additional state taxation in California, without a proportionate increase in earnings, also has darkened the outlook for utilities; but the long-term possibilities are generally strong, it is believed. The three leading companies have a trade position which will allow them to take immediate advantage of an improvement in business.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co., largest of the utility concerns, recently reduced the annual common stock dividend from $2 to $1.50 in recognition of a reduction in current earnings. Southern California Edison Company has maintained its $2 dividend rate on the common stock; but will be required to draw moderately upon surplus to make this payment to stockholders. Pacific Lighting Company is understood to be earning little, if anything, above regular dividend requirements.

Bank Credit Deflation Practically Completed

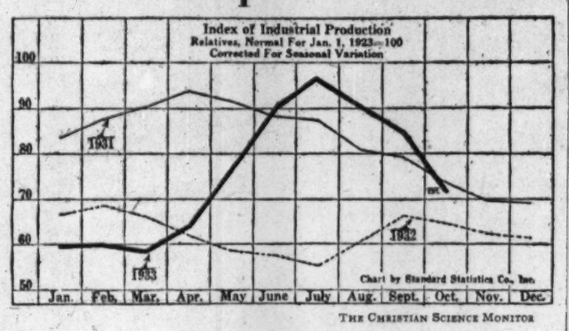
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Deflation of New York City bank credit appears to have been practically completed, and from now on expansion in loans in accordance with underlying business conditions may be reasonably anticipated, Hoit, Rose & Troster state in its current review of banking conditions.

In a survey of New York City bank statements, the firm points out that "in the third quarter of 1933 cash and holdings of government securities were reduced in proportion to gross deposits, whereas loans and discounts were increased.

"This was contrary to the experience of the comparable quarters in 1932, when despite the normal seasonal tendency for loans to increase, loans and discounts declined and cash and government securities increased."

Industrial Activities Indicate Halt in Sharp General Decline



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Recessions Confined to Seasonal Proportions by Some While Others Show Improving Tendencies—Probability of a Near-By Turning Point

Confinement of recessions in activity to seasonal proportions by some industries at the same time that others showed stabilization or modest seasonal reviving tendencies recently has suggested a halt of the sharp general decline that had been pursued since late July, and possibly a near-by turning point.

As estimated for October, with adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production stands at 71.8, contrasted with 83.4 in September, 96.8 at the July peak of the summer advance and 64.2 in October, 1932. So far in the month the results are bearing out the estimate.

The World's Business

Empiricism

THE President's gift for lucid exposition deserted him at the close of his Sunday night talk. The reason is plain. He announced a policy which would take the United States into uncharted seas of monetary theory. It is impossible to say whether the theory will be realized. For it rests upon assumptions which have never been tested. As Professor Gustav Cassel says, however, there are always people ready to underline the difficulties of any new course of action. The great men of history are those who have dared much to win progress. President Roosevelt has joined the audacious among world statesmen.

* * *

Text for the President

There are four factors in price, not two as is commonly supposed. This error has been the cause of innumerable business failures and of much foolish legislation. *The price of wheat is the ratio of the supply of wheat and demand for it to the supply of gold and the demand for it.*—Prof. George F. Warren, professor of agricultural economics and farm management, Cornell University.

* * *

His Objects

President Roosevelt has two inter-related objects in view. First he wishes to rearrange particular prices. *Farm prices are to go up;* steel prices, high incomes, railroad fares, utility rates, etc., are to go down; and a wide range of consumers' goods are to be kept steady on the upside. For the average of all prices, however, the President's aim is to see it go higher, so that debts, which are paid out of prices we receive for our labor, might become more tolerable. A much better way of describing this general object is to say that the President wishes to bring about a reduction in the purchasing power of money. As we see from Professor Warren's definition above, a definition to which the President apparently subscribes, the method of cheapening money is to attend to the supply and demand factor of money as well as to the supply and demand factor of commodities.

* * *

Two Dollars

There are two kinds of purchasing powers, or values, for the dollar. They should be kept in separate compartments of our thought. One is the ratio of the dollar in terms of goods and services quoted inside the United States—the internal price level. This is the value on which the great authorities are the Mrs. Joneses—the nation's housekeepers. They know from day-to-day experience in the stores what the dollar will purchase. Right now it will purchase fewer things than it did last March. But, while Mrs. Jones appreciates this fact, and occasionally grumbles about it, she also recognizes that Mr. Jones now has a job, which she is rightly told, is directly due to the prevalence of higher prices. A business can take on more men only when it is producing at profitable prices. Mrs. Jones will agree that such a price rise, if kept within bounds, is socially desirable. The other buying power of the dollar, is what it will fetch in foreign currencies. This is its international value, as distinct from its internal value. Another and more common phrase is "exchange level." Relatively few people are directly affected by this ratio. If you are an importer, if you are thinking of taking your holiday abroad, if you want to buy something which is produced abroad—then you soon become aware of its importance. But it also has its indirect effects on the *internal* price level. It influences, for instance, many prices that the American farmers collect. Many things that he grows are quoted on a world market. Thus they have a world price, and when the dollar is cheapened in terms of foreign money, that dollar will buy less of the thing with a world price. Looked at from the American farmer's point of view, he will collect more dollars for his product. Now we can see the drift of the President's aims. He hopes, by manipulating gold or money, to help particular prices and, in so doing, to lift the general price level inside the United States.

* * *

His Assumptions

Now the President, in order to attain these twin objects of raising the general price level (cheapening the dollar) and boosting farm prices, intends to enroll to his service the buying and selling of gold. The R. F. C. will buy gold at a value to be determined from time to time on the advice of the Treasury. The same organization will also buy and sell gold (and presumably foreign currencies) on the world market. The assumptions upon which success is predicated are as follows:

1. That Professor Warren's definition above is correct. On no other question is there more argument among the pundits than that of the monetary influence over the price level.

2. That (a) the buying of gold at home at (presumably) a higher-than-world price will affect that world gold price; (b) that a higher world price for gold will be reflected in a higher price for gold currencies, e. g., the franc; (c) that the dollar will then be cheapened in terms of, say, francs; and (d) that a cheaper dollar will lead to a higher price for all American commodities influenced by a world, i. e., gold price.

3. That the intervention on foreign exchange markets by R. F. C. buying and selling of gold or foreign currencies will be effective. This is a pretty safe assumption. The law of supply and demand works in relation to a currency as to any other commodity. The idea is to help to make (2) effective. When the R. F. C. raises the price of gold, and the consequences related above either lag or simply do not happen, the R. F. C. will sell dollars gold, and this is bound to cheapen the international price of the dollar.

* * *

Everybody Satisfied

One old Wall Streeter said the President has done nothing that commits him to anything. That may mean that the above diagnosis of a strangely illucid pronouncement may be all wrong! Everybody seems to have been satisfied, though, when Senator Elmer P. Thomas, leading currency inflationist, and the French, leading protagonists of orthodox finance, express their pleasure, one has to rub one's eyes, and conclude that the President has mastered the difficult art of being all things to all monetary reformers and monetary experts. Senator Thomas is apparently satisfied that future inflation of the base of money will endow the Treasury with a lot of dollars which will get into circulation. The French are apparently satisfied because they believe that undue fluctuations in the dollar's exchange value will now be ironed out. When the dollar is knocked down (in terms of gold, and thus in terms of francs), unquestionably there will be a holler from the purlieus of the Banque de France. It would seem to me that foreigners either have not read the speech in full or do not fully understand the President's determination to use any and every agency, whether or not it tramples upon the world monetary system, to achieve his domestic objects. The true inwardness of the move is apparently seen in the Treasury, which is reported to be discomfited, since the impression had gone the rounds that orthodox finance and the President had composed the quarrel which first came to light in the Inaugural.

H. B. E.

[Tomorrow the discussion will be continued into the implications of the new policy and into the contrast between the new government market for gold and the London market.]

Price Structure Of Cotton Cloth Market Weakens

Continued Dearth of New Orders—Prices Still Above Buying Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass, Oct. 24—The continued dearth of new orders finally broke the morale of a number of mill executives and they entered the dull market last week looking for business either to keep their mills active or to reopen those which have recently been closed.

The situation was further aggrevated by competition among second-hand sellers. Many of those who bought heavily several months ago for delivery in October found goods coming to them in greater volume than they could use, so they threw the surplus on the market at increasingly large concessions from ruling mill prices.

This combination of circumstances resulted in the greatest disturbance of the price structure since the last peak was posted more than a month ago. Quotations of various numbers were lowered from one-eighth to three-eighths. Merchants state that no one factor accounts for the slowing down of trade, but rather a combination of numerous factors.

The basic fact is that buying power has not yet caught up to prices, chiefly because public works money has not begun to be distributed in any appreciable volume, and capital goods factories have not yet realized on the government stimulation.

Textile merchants continue hopeful that substantial buying is in the very near future. Large jobbers, chain stores, and the bag trade have all let it be known that they will soon be in the market for substantial renewal orders. Their customers in the South and West have pretty well absorbed goods purchased during the summer.

At the annual meeting of the Cotton Textile Institute, which was held in New York last week, speakers stressed the harm and injustice of the processor tax. It was asserted that it lays a burden on the mills greater than the net profits of the whole industry in the best year since the war, which was stated as 1923. It was also brought out that while the spindleage has been reduced from more than 38,000,000 to 30,000,000, or 25 per cent of the present number, the production of goods and the consumption of cotton has been as great as or greater than ever before. This is a tribute to the greater efficiency now prevailing in the industry.

Another speaker, referring to the limitation on looms and spindles which was recently approved, said it was the greatest protection against overproduction that has ever been adopted. This has recently been emphatically demonstrated by the temporary closing down of more than 60 mills and the stoppage of many looms in several other mills that are operating part of their machinery. Managers are loath to pay the tax to make goods as yet unsold.

Nickel Exports To Europe Are Linked To Munition Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 24—The large increase in the exports of Canadian nickel in the last few months has been a source of satisfaction to the companies obtaining the orders, but a sinister turn to the affair has been given by the war talk in Europe. On investigation by government authorities here, there seems little doubt that much of the stimulation in nickel trade is due to the requirements for munitions in Central Europe.

Only a small part of Canada's nickel exports go directly to Germany. During the past six months, only 2141 tons of fine nickel and 416 tons of nickel oxide left Canadian ports directly for that country.

Much larger quantities, however, are going to countries adjacent to Central Europe, and it is well known that considerable quantities find their way by indirect routes to munition plants.

During the past six months Canadian mines sent 14,076 tons of fine nickel to the Netherlands, 40,798 tons of ore to Norway, and 36,699 tons of nickel oxide to the Netherlands, besides smaller quantities of all these products to other European countries.

Total value of nickel exports in the past six months is over four times last year's figures.

Business Failures Less Than Seasonal

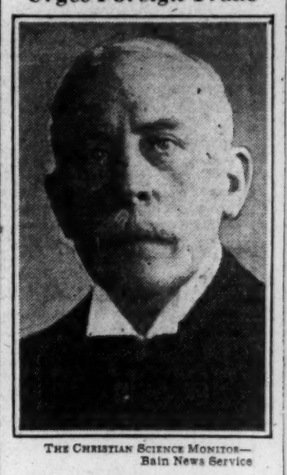
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Business failures in the United States are again more numerous, but the increase is somewhat less than the seasonal average at this time. There were in all, 282 business defaults reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in the latest week that ending Thursday, Oct. 19, compared with 257 and 263, respectively, for the two preceding weeks, and 535 in the corresponding week of last year. Two years ago the number was again higher at 551.

The increase in the latest week was mainly in the East and the South, although the number was not large for either section. Compared with the record of both preceding years, the number continues very much less for each of the four geographical divisions.

Canadian failures numbered 55, against 26 in the week preceding, it was reported. Last year for the corresponding period, 55 failures occurred.

Urges Foreign Trade



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Bain News Service

James A. Farrell

Philippines Lead In Sugar Exports To New England

The Philippine Islands have replaced Cuba as the leading source of sugar shipments to New England, according to customs figures at Boston.

So far this year, the Islands have sent a total of 1,195,493 bags to the Massachusetts district, as against 755,243 for 1932. Cuba's mark of 1,181,215 bags of last year has dropped to 920,393 so far this year.

Local government officials say that the recent Cuban internal troubles may have had some effect, for during the summer the shipments fell off sharply. For 12 months in 1932, 59 sugar ships came to Boston as against 33 in 10 months this year.

The fact that Philippine sugar is duty free, being a United States possession, was said at the Customs House as one reason why the Islands recently rejected the congressional offer of independence. Now that the Islands are capturing the United States sugar market, the Filipino business men are believed to be less eager to break away from protection of the United States.

Another development of interest is that Hawaii and Porto Rico have been losing out to the Philippines. The former decreased from 202,970 bags in 1932 to 104,765 this year. Porto Rico's 1932 mark of 603,036 bags went down to 463,050.

In fact, Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii had a combined decrease of nearly the amount which the Philippines gained.

Daily Production Of Oil Restricted By Secretary Ickes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Secretary Ickes ruled today that the required daily production of crude oil for December and January would be 2,130,000 barrels.

State allocations will be certified Nov. 20, allowing an interim during which the Petroleum Administrative Board will be able to accumulate statistics concerning changes in trade channels for petroleum and its products.

The prohibition against withdrawals of stored oil was continued, but the Secretary moved to relieve the smaller independent refiners and producers from any hardship which it might impose.

Under the supplemental order, producers holding relatively small quantities of oil in storage may sell it to buyers who will agree to treat it as stored oil upon receiving the consent of the industry's regional production committee.

It was further provided that such oil shall be the first oil permitted to be withdrawn from storage when an increase for seasonal demand from petroleum and its products makes possible withdrawals. From storage that will not unduly prejudice the interests of producers.

The order is effective until a further plan governing withdrawals from storage is approved.

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 24 (AP)—A 25,003 barrel decrease in the nation's daily average oil production last week was reported in Oil and Gas Journal figures today.

Only in Oklahoma was there a sizable increase, from 507,555 to 519,820 barrels. The Oklahoma City field had a gain of 31,190 barrels to 211,520 barrels daily.

The decrease in Texas output was marked — 31,850 barrels to a total of 994,960 barrels. East Texas output dropped from 492,735 to 460,230 barrels.

California reduced its output from 474,750 barrels to 467,000 barrels.

Eastern fields produced 700 barrels less daily, for a total of 129,300.

Rocky Mountain production was almost steady, up 220 barrels to 80,700.

The national total was 2,413,017 barrels compared to 2,438,020 for the week ended Oct. 14.

Steel Trade Expects Large Rail Orders

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—It was expected in steel trade quarters today that railroad coördinator Joseph B. Eastman would within the next day or two make some announcement regarding the volume of steel rail orders which might be forthcoming as a result of the cut in price from $40 to $37.50 a ton.

Rail officials declined to say whether or not the reduction in price was in line with their hopes and expectations.

One of the largest orders is expected to come from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the actual placing of this contract is looked for soon in view of the road's recently reported willingness to buy 100,000 tons even if the manufacturers maintained the old price.

Trade Head Holds Foreign Business Is Indispensable

James A. Farrell Says Industrialized Countries Best Customers

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. —Overseas commerce is a natural and indispensable element in the recovery of our national prosperity, according to Mr. James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council. He urges American foreign traders not to neglect Europe as a market for American exports.

It is cited that despite the sharp decline in our export trade due to the depression, Europe continues to be our leading market.

"The fact that increasing industrialization abroad may tend to restrict our exports has no foundation in our past experience," says Mr. Farrell. "Our best markets are those of highly industrialized countries. During the first quarter of this year our exports to Europe were 49 per cent of our total, exceeding the percentage of any calendar year since 1925."

Mr. Farrell points out that exports to Europe were not mostly of crude products and raw foodstuffs, as some have assumed, but during 1932 more than 40 per cent of our exported manufactured goods were shipped to Europe with about 20 per cent to Latin America.

Referring to Latin-American trade, Mr. Farrell expressed the view that this country has a stronger bargaining position because of economic ties between the nations of this continent in spite of most-favored-nation treaties concluded with some other countries by some of the Latin-American republics.

"It is significant that, among the world's grand divisions, figures for the first eight months of the present year reveal that the sole gains in our exports were in our trade with Latin America," continues Mr. Farrell. "Our exports for this period are still 10 per cent behind corresponding figures for 1932, but in Latin America they are 3 per cent in advance last year, and this advance is steadily growing larger every month."

Mr. Farrell holds that although the United States is less dependent upon foreign trade than most industrial nations, the maintenance of a proper ratio of exports to total production is an essential requirement of this country's economic system.

"Our home market never can become the sole prop of our economic welfare," he declares. "Any lessening of our efforts in the foreign field would react with serious results to our manufacturing industries and our standard of living, and seriously impair the advantages we now derive from the profitable exchange of our goods and services, and the advantages which other countries derive from their trade with the United States."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

Home Building and Gardening

Coöperative Housing

Flats in Stockholm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

THE H. S. B. (Hyresgästernas Sparkasse-och Byggnadsförening — Tenants' Savings Bank and Building Society) was formed in the spring of 1923 to supply Stockholm workers with flats at moderate rentals. The scheme, begun experimentally, soon proved a success, and at the end of last year the membership numbered 11,514 families, about half of whom live in houses belonging to the organization. The tenants are drawn from the artisan class.

To become a member there is an entrance fee of kroner 7.50, of which 2.50 goes to the Tenants' Association in Stockholm and 5 kroner to the H. S. B. Each member also has to purchase one share at 50 kroner. This sum is deposited in the member's Savings Bank account and interest is paid at the ordinary Savings Bank rate. Before a member becomes eligible for a flat a specified sum must have been paid into his Savings Bank account, the amount of the deposit varying according to the size of the flat the tenant requires. This deposit bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent, and will be paid in January of each year. At the end of 20 years the deposit will be paid to the member in full. By accepting a 5 per cent rate of interest members become eligible for "Home Defence Insurance."

Three Types of Houses

The H. S. B. has three types of houses. Type "A" varies in size from one room and kitchenette to five rooms and a kitchen. "A" houses are equipped with elevators, a dust chute on each landing, and in the yards covered places are provided for beating carpets and also for the storage of bicycles. And there is radio equipment in every flat.

The "B" houses are less expensive. They have no elevators; the gas stoves in the kitchens are not enamelled and there are no fitted-in sinks. Members, however, can have these accessories installed by paying for them. The cash deposit on the "B" houses is only half that of the "A" type, or 5 per cent of the total value of the flat. The size of the flats vary from one room and kitchenette to four rooms and kitchenette. "B" houses are primarily intended for large families, or for people earning a small wage. To qualify for the "B" flat the applicant must permit investigation of his financial status. This is done by special officers of the H. S. B. bureau under municipal direction.

In the case of "C" houses, no deposit is required, but special application must be made to the municipal office, and the H. S. B. has nothing to do with these applications beyond providing the flats.

Equipment of H. S. B. Houses

H. S. B. houses are usually built in groups or in blocks. Great economy is thereby effected as one central heating system is sufficient to supply heat and hot water to several houses. Great saving also results from the burning of refuse.

Each block of houses has, under the constant supervision of the organization, a wash-house in the basement equipped with washing machines, electric driers, hot cupboards, electrically operated mangles and electric irons. The tenants pay a small sum for this service.

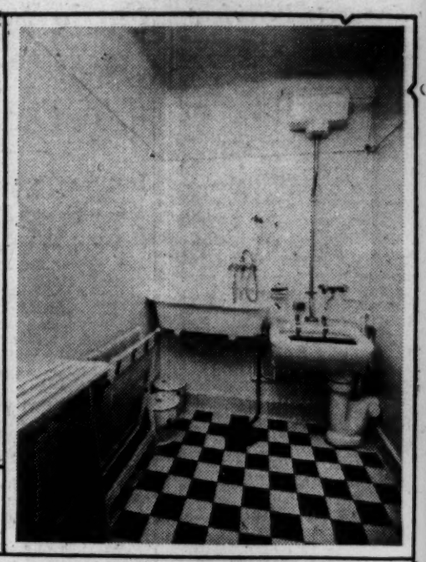
Provision for the Children

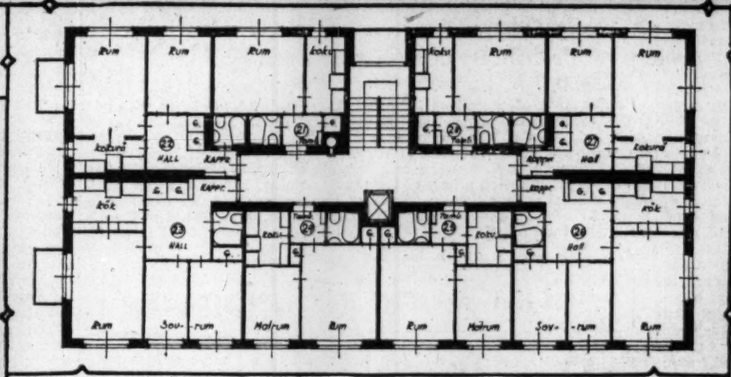
Provision is made in the H. S. B. tenement blocks for a big sheltered yard, which serves as a playground for the children. Many of the blocks also contain their own kindergarten. Here are provided playrooms, dining rooms, sleeping quarters, shower-baths and washrooms. A special well equipped nursery for infants is provided in some blocks. There is also a small children's library tastefully decorated with pictures and paintings of well known children's stories and provided wth toys and music. A certified teacher superintends the work and she has several assistant teachers under her. Children may be left for the whole or part of a day. Kindergarten charges are very small and do not cover the cost of upkeep, which is defrayed by certain rebates on big delivery contracts to the H. S. B. In the evenings the kindergarten rooms are thrown open to the young people. The superintendent organizes clubs for the older boys and girls, and their meetings are held in the playrooms which are fitted with gymnastic apparatus and on special evenings the older members attend gymnastic drill classes and exercises.

Other Activities

The H. S. B. also runs its own carpenter's shop and its Tenants' Furniture Shop, where standardized pieces of furniture are turned out. And there is a fortnightly magazine called "Our Dwelling" which serves to bring new ideas to the attention of its members. In addition, the architectural office is continually investigating new methods for introducing improvements. This office also draws up all its own plans for housing.

The H. S. B. organization is not confined to Stockholm. Ten other towns in Sweden have now adopted the idea and are working on similar lines.





Upper Left, Upper Right and Lower Right, Courtesy of Hyresgasternas Sparkasse-och Byggnadsfor, Stockholm, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Center by Zeders, Stockholm. Lower Left by Dahlof. Upper Right by Stjernstrom, Stockholm.

AN EXAMPLE OF COOPERATIVE HOUSING IN STOCKHOLM

Upper Left—Sliding Doors Shut Off This Tiny, But Well Equipped, Kitchenette From the Sitting Room. Upper Center—H. S. B. (Hyresgasternas Sparkasse-och Byggnadsforening—Tenants' Savings Bank and Building Society) Block of Flats in South Side of Stockholm. Upper Right—Well Equipped Washroom in an H. S. B. Nursery. Lower Left—The Playroom in a Kindergarten. Against the Wall May Be Seen the Gymnastic Apparatus Used by Young People and Adults in the Evenings. Lower Center—Ground Plan of an H. S. B. "A" Type House. Lower Right—Wash-Houses and Up-to-Date Appliances Lighten the Labor of the Family Wash in the H. S. B. Flats.

The Garden Moves Indoors

Some of the Accessories on the Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE garden lover who lives in a land of changing seasons, looks upon his autumn garden wistfully. Soon he must put it to bed for the winter, and turn, himself, to the solace of seed catalogues until spring allows him to take up the spade once more.

However, there are ways of making our love of gardening into a year-round occupation; the enthusiast who lives in the country may perhaps allow himself the luxury of a small greenhouse, and even those of us whose quarters are more restricted may have our plants and flowers in winter, and, if we are clever, we can distribute them through the house by using the stands, holders, pots and containers of various kinds which are offered this season in great variety. By selecting these carefully, we can discover a way of fitting growing things into the decoration of the most carefully arranged room in a way that will add greatly to its charm, and bring a breath of the summer garden into the house.

In many homes the sun room suggests itself as the most logical place for plants of various types and sizes, and manufacturers have lately invented a wide variety of attractive ways to arrange a profusion of growing things, yet keep the room unencumbered. Among the most useful are the wrought iron vines whose base rests on the floor, while the branches cling to the wall. Many of these are a decoration in themselves, but are of course best when completed by the plants in colored pots which they are meant to hold. As the vines are made in sizes which hold from one pot to a dozen or more, any given amount of wall space is easily suited. They may be complemented by wall holders, also in vine and plant designs, or of the more conventional type which is seen in one of our illustrations. In this way many plants may be introduced into the sun room, and leave the floor space free.

When the sun room windows have wide sills, a quite extensive and varied indoor garden may be planted in window boxes on them. Metal boxes are usually the most durable and satisfactory, and one of the best choices is the new type which is watered without splash or mess through a corner tube. The water is held in a space in the bottom which has a perforated cover, and through this it is gradually absorbed in the way most beneficial to the plants.

Floor Stands of Wrought Iron

Wrought iron floor stands of many designs are also well adapted to the sun room, and it will be usually found best to choose those of rather heavy workmanship in a rust or black finish, to aid in creating an outdoor garden atmosphere. For the more dignified rooms of the house, however, there is a wide choice of plant stands in metal whose diversity of design and purpose suits them to many graceful arrangements. The newest are those in white or ivory, usually in a design which follows one of the popular classic motifs, such as the lyre or the arrow, and they make effective decorative notes in the rather formal room where white accents are used. Attractive though they are, they must be used carefully, and for the average room the safest choice is a soft green finish which makes the stand unobtrusive and blends with the foliage.

Many stands follow plant forms, such as a single curving branch holding one pot, a three branched iron shrub flowering at the tips into pots on different levels, or a taller, heavier piece like a bundle of reeds which will hold six plants. Others are in more conventional geometric designs, or imitate a garden trellis, and one even has a hook for a bird cage. A new design is like a low gate, with holders for three plants at about window sill level, and is meant to occupy the same position as the old-fashioned fernery. But if you prefer to do your planting in a flower box rather than in pots, ferneries too are appearing in new and attractive forms. The best of them now have a drainage compartment in the bottom of the galvanized box, and there is a good variety of choice in wrought metal, with simple lines and good workmanship which make them a pleasing addition to any room.

In the Kitchen

Anyone who goes in enthusiastically for having plants indoors will certainly place at least a few of them in the kitchen, where they add greatly to the pleasantness of the housewife's laboratory, and, incidentally, thrive better then anywhere else in the house. If space permits, a set of three or four shelves, arranged in steps in front of the window gives plenty of room for geraniums, sanseveria and other more exotic varieties to make a gay display. Here, or perhaps on the window sills, is the place for a bright variety of pots. One of the most attractive pots of all is the strawberry jar, ranging from flower pot size to one of oil jar dimensions for the sunroom floor, and available in black, or in vivid shades of red, orange, or yellow; cleverly planted, it is one of the most effective accessories of all for the indoor garden.

Wall Brackets

Metal wall brackets of simple design make it possible to enjoy green leaves in a room which has no place for them elsewhere; they lend themselves to well balanced plant groups when used above a floor stand or small table, and when placed singly in a corner, or in pairs on either side of windows, are a graceful means of filling in a blank wall space. Those who do most of their indoor gardening with easily grown, trailing vines, will be interested in the bright—and very inexpensive—ivy pockets of Mexican pottery, and in a new version of the ivy ball which consists of a glass vase in a green metal frame hanging from a bracket.

Tile tables with wrought iron frames make a decorative stand for two or three potted plants of varying heights. A new table for the same purpose is in metal and glass with brackets for pots beneath, and one amusing coffee table in antique green iron has a compartment for growing a whole bed of small plants under its glass top.

Ferns for Shady Spots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the many "green things growing" in the early spring, none is more lovely or more interesting to watch unfolding than the fern fronds. Away back in the "eighties" no garden was considered quite complete without its fern bed or fern rockery. Flower garden fashions repeat themselves and up-to-date gardens this year are featuring ferns in a separate bed, in semi-shaded places in the perennial borders, around the rocky edge of the pool, wee ones in the rock garden, tall ones where greens are needed about the house or garage. No matter where they may be planted there is always a cool tang of the woodlands about ferns.

In our thoughts we mostly associate ferns with deep shady forests, but there are so many varieties—thousands of them, narrowed down to about 60 on the market—that ferns may be had suitable for sunny as well as shady nooks in the garden, selection depending on location. In planting ferns care must be taken to see that the soil is not packed. Fibrous loam, well rotted manure, peat and sand should be mixed with the soil to give it the proper consistency. The plants must not be set too deep. Crown making ferns should not have the crown covered and under ground root stalks usually need only half an inch of covering soil.

When planting a bed of ferns the best effect is attained by planting a number of contrasting forms, taller growing ones like the cinnamon, royal, ostrich, and leather woodfern toward the rear; the dainty maidenhair, oak and other small ferns forward. The beauty of a fern bed is enhanced by adding woodland flowers—lady slippers, hepaticas, harebells and violas are charming in a fern setting.

The ostrich fern is one of the most adaptable of the large ferns. It will grow in sun or shade in the garden, but likes a heavy feeding of rotted manure. The sterile fronds grow from two to five feet in height with a width of six to ten inches and inclose the shorter fertile ones. Once established in a garden these ferns will unfold their loveliness year after year for many years.

The royal fern is a pale green fern that is attractive in fruit. It reaches a height of from two to four feet, will grow in sun or shade and needs moisture. The cinnamon fern grows to a height of five feet in sun or shade with plenty of moisture.

The wood ferns are often called shield ferns. Leather woodfern (Dryopteris marginalis) is particularly useful as it does not become shabby during any part of the year. It is blue green in color and makes a good ground cover under trees or shrubbery. The majority of the hardy large ferns need no winter covering. Some of the small ferns, however, need a slight mulch of leaves to keep them from being heaved out of the ground by winter frosts.

A bunch of maiden hair and lady ferns gathered in the morning with the dew still on them, placed in a white crystal bowl, will bring a bit of wood-coolness to the breakfast table on the hottest summer morning. And maidenhair combined with stems of Madonna lilies will add grace and charm to the living rooms during the weeks the lilies are in bloom. Indeed, a variety of ferns will prove to be a good garden asset in many ways.

L. S. M.

Gazing globes have more than a purely ornamental value in the garden. Placed where a colorful fragment of landscape can be caught up by the glass sphere with its lining of mercury, they reiterate it in perfect form—as a thought is captured in a lyric.

Hobbies and Hints

Keeping "Nature at Her Best"

Westport, Conn.

Dear Friends:

I have greatly enjoyed reading of the "Garden Hobbies" of others—as told by them through the columns of the Monitor, and so I thought in exchange I would like to tell you of mine.

My garden is seven acres in extent, and yet it is less care than many a very small plot of ground; for my hobby is what might be called a natural garden.

When we bought our land, about four and a half years ago, we had seen it only in winter, and could not walk over more than one acre of it. We knew we were getting woods, which was one thing we desired, but we had no idea we were getting woods so rich in their varieties of trees, shrubs, and flowers. We have since discovered that there were on this land 26 varieties of trees, 13 varieties of ferns, and about 100 varieties of wild flowers.

Having all this natural garden, we have not needed the more cultivated kind. Instead we have kept our house, in general character, like its setting, and confined our efforts to trying to keep nature at her best.

When we first cut our way through some dense underbrush, we were thrilled indeed to suddenly come upon an open field, about one-half acre in extent. This was, at the time of its discovery, a gorgeous mass of goldenrod, surrounded by sumach and bayberry bushes, with fine tall trees as a background. We have since encouraged many other wild flowers to grow here, and now have, from early June to late October, a succession of field flower blossoms.

We have also opened paths all through the woodland, working our way slowly in and out among the trees, and saving all the best and rarest of our collection of growing things. In this way we have made spots of special interest easily accessible, and also opened vistas allowing us to look far beyond our own borders, across our neighbors' fields and orchards. These vistas have greatly increased the sense of space.

We found many large and interestingly formed trees. Some of these have trunks more than three feet in diameter, and are as much as 80 feet in height. These, of course, attract universal attention and admiration from our guests. To us, though, of no less charm are the tiny flowers and ferns to be found beneath the broad canopy of spreading branches.

About one-quarter acre is boggy. Here we get about by means of rustic bridges, and it is here that each year the blossoms of the skunk cabbage bring us the first message of spring's arrival in New England.

Shortly after the appearance of the skunk cabbage, we find our paths almost obliterated, the ground being covered with flower carpets such as even the weavers of the Orient cannot equal. Spring beauties, Jack-in-the-pulpits, anemones, violets, and wild lilies-of-the-valley are among our abundant early callers. Later, these give place to fern beds, and a succession of other blooms which last throughout the summer and fall.

A natural garden has one great advantage: it leaves you free to do either much or little work among the plants. They do not demand the attention so often needed by cultivated ones, yet are responsive to care, and, after all, it is very hard to improve upon nature at her best.

(Mrs.) E. W. M.

A Different Garden

Darú, Papua

Dear Friends:

Having read with great pleasure all the wonderful letters in the Hobby Column, I think I should add my small mite. I had been used to lovely gardens all my life in England, and when I came to Papua I found I could not have one. It was a great disappointment. The tides come over here every full moon. I got the natives to carry soil and raise me a vegetable garden, but did not feel justified in spending labor on a flower garden. I have perhaps 50 or 60 orchids on trees round the house and this year my little girl has had a raised garden of balsams. I grow tomatoes and cucumbers, lettuce and eschalds but not English potatoes. My little girl grows yam, tars, sweet potatoes, banana-shrub and pawpaws. This garden of native vegetables gives us great pleasure as the banana-shrub and tarus have very pretty flowers. The beautiful green is such a lovely shade and then the fruit of the banana is a lovely color too. We have limes, lemons, dates, mangoes and oranges, and next year we are going to have a big flower garden, raised higher than the tides can cover. Also I've planted some De Albertis Creeper a lovely red climbing plant to go up the trellis on the verandah. Ferns abound here. I have a canoe full of ferns in front of the house that looks lovely and some old tree roots where they love to grow. Yours truly,

(Mrs.) J. C.

Palms As a Hobby

Escondido, Calif.

Dear Garden Friends:

The "Hobbies and Hints" column of the Monitor has been such a joy to all of us who love gardens. I am sure no one will want it discontinued, and will be glad to contribute to it.

Three years ago we bought a place of six and a half acres in the country, which had not been occupied for six years. There was a fairly good house on it, several old peach trees, eight varieties of grapes, an English walnut tree and a lemon tree. The weeds were as high as our head, but it was located on a side hill, overlooking rolling hills planted with young orange and lemon trees, and beautiful mountains were in the distance. We knew there were wonderful possibilities in the old place and went to work with enthusiasm to clean it up.

Before moving there we put in a home orchard of oranges, grapefruit, peaches, pears, figs, persimmon and plums. We had thought we would plant the whole six and one half acres in oranges and lemons, but we let things unfold as we went along, with the result that we have three quarters of an acre in avocado trees, an acre and a quarter in passion fruit and seven thousand Cocoa Plumosa Palms.

The palms are our hobby. When we transplanted them they were about six inches in height. We were told they were hard to transplant, and that sometimes, they did not grow for a year. We put ours in a lath house we had built for the purpose and they began to grow at once, and we lost very few. Now the leaves of many are over three feet tall.

We have been on our place which we named "Rancho La Palma" for over a year, and have transplanted seven hundred of the palms out in the open, and all are growing fine. These palms do not get their plume or character leaf until they are four years old.

Besides our palms we have had lovely flowers in bloom most of the time, and I have one hundred and sixty chrysanthemum plants just coming into bloom. Mrs. E. D. P.

Fire Station Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

Proof that they are mighty good landscape gardeners as well as gallant fighters of fire can be given by Birmingham's city firemen. Between runs these men vie with one another to see who can have the most beautiful fire stations. Flowers, shrubbery and lawns are carefully cultivated and are the delight of surrounding home owners.

This urge of the firemen to beautify their stations is given impetus each year by the award of several cash prizes for excellence in this art. Competition is keen each year and it is not always the newest and most modern station that wins the award.

Last year one prize went to a 30-year-old station. The firemen out of their personal funds bought paint and did all the work of repainting the station from bottom to top. In addition they kept up a profusion of flowers in the rockery and fish pond adjoining the station. A rose garden also made its contribution to the surroundings.

"Firemen as a rule have a hazardous job, requiring courage and brawn," said Fire Chief J. L. Akin, "but they also have much leisure. Many of our men had rather work in the gardens and lawns surrounding the stations than to loaf. They take a delight in beautifying the stations and this activity has created a most wholesome atmosphere and stimulated similar activity by surrounding property owners, the whole contributing to a more beautiful city."

Sundials are among the most poetic of garden ornaments. They have inspired many verses, perhaps some poems, and much trigonometry! It is said that their first mention in literature is in Isaiah 38:8, in connection with the prolongation of Hezekiah's life 15 years. "Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sun dial of Ahaz, 10 degrees backward. So the sun returned 10 degrees, by which degrees it was gone down." A dial is composed of two parts, the dial face and the gnomon, whose upper surface forms an angle with the dial that is the same number of degrees as the latitude. And the gnomon must point to the true north, the North Star. The spacing of hours on the dial also is computed for latitude. Armillary dials, a type popular in the seventeenth century, are composed of an assemblage of rings—one of which is the dial face—pierced by the gnomon. Vertical dials, painted with the hours on the side of an old house or wall, and shadowed by an iron gnomon, are particularly quaint.

Urns and jars of stone, terra cotta, Galloway porcelain, and lead, can be used with good results in the center of gaily-planted beds to temper their bright color; or in niches cut into hedges, shrubbery and arbors, in Italian fashion, to accentuate the cool values of the greens. For it is these which cast the shadows and calm the vehemence of riotous bloom. The motley of certain herbacious borders, also, is pleasantly interrupted by such vessels set squarely into the pattern. They can be bought for $10, but several hundred dollars may be paid for those of huge dimensions and elaborate modeling. Hollowed-out capitals also are effective. Employed for these purposes, there should be, of course, no planting in the urns.

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Politics in Crime Throttles Courts, Police Chiefs Say

(Continued from Page 1)

be only on charges properly sustained.

Even Reaches Courts

Politics has its harmful influence not only among the police but it reaches at times to the prosecutor's office and the courts, the witness declared.

Better handling of crime news was asked by the Colorado police official, who is chairman of a committee on this subject of the International Police Chiefs' Organization. He declared that "high powered" gangsters often kept themselves posted on the efforts being made to catch them by injudicious information published in newspapers.

An element of the press, he said, showed "pernicious activity" in printing crime news. He advised a "gentlemen's agreement" between police and press, whereby the police would take the press into its confidence and newspapers would refrain from giving out material useful to criminals.

New federal laws to combat racketeering should be passed by the Federal Government, Mr. Dwight H. Green, United States Attorney at Chicago, told the senatorial investigators. As the racketeers do not work alone but in a "mob" or "gang," he said they were open to new conspiracy statutes relative to foreign or interstate commerce.

The broad character of such a law he developed in recommending federal conspiracy statutes to cover the following conspiracies, in connection with such commerce:

To extort money or property; to damage property; to injure the person; to commit malicious mischief; to exact blackmail; to boycott; to commit sabotage; to injure the public health; to commit an illegal act; to cheat and defraud; to obtain money by false pretenses; to interfere with any business or calling; and to damage reputation.

Mr. Green argued the legality of such a sweeping statute involving commerce within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and presented the draft of a law embodying this thought.

To reach kidnaping within state lines, not now touched by the Federal Government, the Chicago United States Attorney offered the novel solution of making it an offense to use the currency of the United States in a felonious manner.

As gambling is a great source of the racketeers' income, Mr. Green also proposed a new federal law against the handling in the mails of advertising or transportation of fraudulent gambling devices. Such things as loaded dice and marked playing cards are now being carried in the mails, he brought out and effort to check their handling by court action has failed. Crooked schemes like these, he said, were alleged to be used by racketeers in their gambling operations.

Senator Copeland pressed for testimony about the use of machine-guns. He brought out from Mr. James P. Allman, police commissioner of Chicago, that the police did not need them if they were kept from the criminals.

Mr. Joseph A. Gerk, chief of police of St. Louis and chairman of a delegation of 13 chiefs, sent here by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, testified that there was too much politics in paroles given criminals. He asked that the sponsors of paroles be made public.

Hearty welcome for the participation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in serious crime was given by the police chiefs. Senator Copeland said he had heard of several chiefs who wanted the federal agents to stay out of their localities. Such an attitude was repudiated by the spokesmen for the organized police chiefs.

Crime Prevention by Education

Educational forces should be enlisted to reduce the crime problem of the future, it was stated here yesterday by Dr. W. W. Charters of Ohio State University, testifying before the United States Senate subcommittee investigating kidnaping and racketeering.

Dr. Charters pointed out that the agencies of the law are supposed to take care of the criminal after he is made. It is up to the home and the school, he said, to prevent as far as possible the making of more criminals. That environment has much to do with criminal tendencies, said Dr. Charters, is shown in the sociological charts of the delinquent areas of large cities. Certain underprivileged communities, he said, produced most of the wayward and vicious youth. The same individuals, brought up in other communities, would become respected and law-abiding citizens, he believes.

Long-continued warfare will be needed to wipe out the influences making criminals, said Dr. Charters. The best field for such a protracted campaign, he said, was the schools. The newspapers would take up a campaign for a short period, but drop it when it ceased to be news, he said, and likewise the radio. Once firmly planted in the schools, however, it would carry on for many generations, he said.

Opportunity for N. E. A.

Dr. Charters said the W. C. T. U. became such a force in the United States because it took its temperance lessons into the schools. A less worthy attempt to use the schools, he said, was made by pubic utilities. He thought that the National Education Association would be receptive to material designed to counteract the influence of criminal tendencies. Receiving the N. E. A. approval, the anticrime campaign could be carried to all pupils throughout the land, he said.

Senator Royal S. Copeland, in charge of the investigation, asked Dr. Charters to approach the N. E. A., asking suggestions as to what kind of materials the Government might furnish for this work.

Col. Calvin E. Goddard, ballistics expert of Chicago, advocated the enlargement of the Bureau of Identification at Washington to include not only fingerprint collections but also a firearm laboratory. Almost without fail, he said, a bullet can be traced to the gun that fired it, thus pointing to guilt in crime.

"All weapons seized by the police in crimes should, when they have served their purposes, go to this central laboratory, for recording and study, and for reference," said Colonel Goddard. "To dump these weapons wholesale is as senseless as to dump a season's collection of fingerprints."

Colonel Goddard said there are about 50 experts in the United States interested in ballistics, and the police department of a number of cities have laboratories; yet the police do not avail themselves of the ballistic method of producing objective evidence as much as they should.

Keenan Outlines Methods

Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, assistant United States Attorney-General, told how the Government has taken a hand in fighting crime which has interstate aspects. The Federal Government has to proceed cautiously, he said, for crime is usually a local problem and should be handled by local agencies. The United States is still a government of 48 sovereign states, and the federal authorities cannot usurp local duties.

Mr. Keenan said the Federal Government has been able to work effectively because it has built up a skilled group of investigators, and its prosecutors and the federal judges are less susceptible to political influence.

Judge Thomas A. Green of Chicago, who has sentenced a number of gangsters to jail in a "vagrancy" campaign, said the courts would be aided if the habitual criminals were denied the constitutional protection against search without warrant. He said the police catch them time and again carrying concealed weapons, but the courts must let the criminals go when the police do not first obtain search warrants.

Operations of the poultry racket were revealed by Mr. George R. Sweeney, traffic manager of the Poultry Shippers' Association. Due to New York racketeering, he said, it cost more to unload a carload of poultry in that city than it does to ship it from Chicago to New York. Mr. Sweeney recommended that the poultry business be placed under the Packers and Stockyards Act, thus giving shippers a legal weapon against trucking racketeers.

Machado Relative Liability to Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

situation from an observer who had complete access to the presidential palace. Speaking of the son-in-law who was hired May, 1927, and made joint manager of the Havana branch in April, he said in part:

"To touch for a moment on Obregon. As we know from any business standpoint he is perfectly useless. He has neither any ability for banking nor has he the slightest ability in negotiating, which was something we thought it might be possible to build him up to do. The only use that Joe has would be to do a certain amount of entertaining of our more important customers when they come to Havana in the winter, and to do a certain amount of contact with regard to new business, etc."

Joe Not Much Use

"This latter, of course, can be done much better by Lopez. From what I could gather in listening to some of the Cubans talk is that Joes has very little standing with the President, and I think this is probably true.

"On the other hand, where the rub comes, it is that if he did not pay him his salary, the President would have to give him an allowance and in times as hard as these this might be fairly difficult to do. . . ."

"Joe," it appeared later in the letter, was not only no asset, but a positive incumbrance, for he was next in rank as joint manager to the regular Chase official of the Havana branch, and if the latter went on vacation, he would be authorized to make loans. The Chase people had done their utmost to clear up bad loans in the past, including a number of personal notes from the President himself. They had made some headway in the effort. They feared "Joe" would "make all the bad loans over again," if he assumed office, the letter revealed.

Hard-boiled senators, who have sat unmoved before more serious matters, expressed amused interest in the ultimate fate of this Wall Street puppet today. A letter from Señor Obregon himself was read into the evidence, addressed to Mr. Sherrill Smith, a Chase vice-president in New York, in which he told of talks with his father-in-law and advised his employer that the Cuban Government did not expect to seek any loans for the present, but that he would keep the Chase bank informed when they did."

Señor Obregon Is "Fired"

Witness today explained that Señor Obregon was "fired" April, 1933, three years after his employment and just two weeks after the last loan was made by the Chase National Bank to the tottering Administration.

Against this human interest story further evidence was introduced today, showing the intimate relation that the big New York bank had to the Cuban Government and the methods by which it dictated internal policies in exchange for its big advances. The Bruce letter showed no illusions on Cuban affairs. He declared that any communications made through his Havana office are "known in the palace before they are known in New York." He described an interview with former President Machado as follows:

"He mentioned that in this last Congress there were one or two dissenting voices, but he said that in the next Congress which would convene April first there would not be a dissenting voice. I suppose the two dissenting voices are already in jail."

All told, a total of $2,000,000 were extended in private loans to President Machado and his family the evidence reveals in the course of financing the $80,000,000 to the Cuban Government.

Meat Packers Get Buttons

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Twenty-one men who have been in the packing business 50 years were awarded gold buttons in recognition of service yesterday at the Institute of American Meat Packers convention. Among them were: W. F. Handschumacher of Boston, J. E. Gibbs of Middletown, N. Y.; Charles H. Simons of Boston, and Thomas N. Strasner of Buffalo, N. Y.

Debtors Are Eager To Cheapen Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

this instance, dollars can be regarded almost as a commodity—say cotton or wheat. At present, there is a more or less fluctuating value set on dollars in the world's gold markets.

How to Cheapen Dollar

Now if Mr. Roosevelt steps in and throws dollars on the market—in other words, at 10 o'clock tomorrow offers more dollars for a given amount of gold than the world has hitherto expected to get for it, the natural result would be to see dollars sink in value. It is just as though a man with a great deal of cotton to sell suddenly offered his cotton at cut prices—the price of cotton all round would tend to sink.

To carry the analogy to its final point, if America now sells dollars cheaply abroad (namely, pays more for gold in dollars than the present market price), the tendency would be to lower the value of the dollar at home. And it is just this lowered value of the dollar which would aid debtors to repay their debts. If you have a cheap dollar, prices are high, and vice versa. Mr. Roosevelt is striving to raise prices and lower the value of the dollar. That is his reaffirmed policy — the financial north star to which the prow of the Ship of State has been turned.

There were all manner of opinions in Washington today as to whether the new mechanism to achieve the objective would work; and the same controversy appeared in dispatches from Wall Street and Europe. But nobody denies here that if the new mechanism does not work there are plenty of others which are available; even to that last final power given the President by Congress for direct gold devaluation of the dollar up to 50 per cent.

What Mr. Roosevelt did on Sunday was, in effect, to serve notice that this mechanism or some other mechanism would be used till his goal was achieved; though it took one, two or even three years.

Health Institute for Italy

ROME, Oct. 24 (AP)—American generosity has permitted Italy to erect one of the finest national public health institutes in Europe. Premier Mussolini will inaugurate this elaborate project next Saturday. It was erected through a gift by the Rockefeller Foundation of New York of 12,500,000 lire ($937,500) for the building and $100,000 for equipment.

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LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.

232623—Lamp shade, white silk shade.
999010—Bicycle, red and green, no name.
996010—Tires, 1 Firestone, 1 AllState 19x4.75 mounted on Ford wire wheels, 1 Firestone tire, tube, 19x4.75.
997010—Tire, Firestone, 19x4.75 on Ford wheel.
998010—Wheels, 2 Ford wire wheels.
343404—Burlap bag containing women's old clothes.
343604—Carton containing glassware.
343704—Bag, brown leather, zipper type top.
343804—Paste, 10 bags of flour paste.
344004—Cart, 2-wheel cart containing old gas light fixtures.
783011—Bicycle, new blue and white marked "Harvard."
784011—Bicycle, old blue bicycle, no name.
344104—Box containing 6 glass bead necklaces.
344204—Pocketbook, ladies' black leather, empty.
411014—Trumpet, one brass "Vega" trumpet.
785011—Bag, black leather containing clothing
133015—Bicycle, old blue and white, no name.
785011—Bicycle, old red, no name.
784011—Turnips, one bag turnips.
1723502—Shoes, pair of child's black patent leather.

CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700. Line 9

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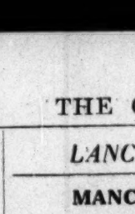

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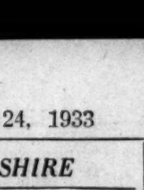

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Inasmuch"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

BETHANY HOUSE has entered upon its fifth year as one of the city's most inspiring charitable organizations. It came into existence four years ago when Miss Mollie R. Koons placed a number of sewing machines in the parlor of her home and invited her friends to come there in their spare hours and sew garments for the poor children of the city. Many women accepted her invitation, and garments were soon being turned out in large numbers.

Bethany House is a faith venture. It was organized with a great faith and a few dollars. Since the beginning, however, it has never wanted for funds nor materials, although they have never been solicited. There were times when funds ran low—once the treasurer reported a cash balance of 47 cents!—but the balance of faith has always been ample.

Donations have been sent to Bethany House from distant parts of the state and from outside the state, wherever newspapers carried the story of its work.

Last year 2000 garments were made for boys and girls, and more than 3000 garments were reclaimed and renovated. Many good coats, dresses, shoes, and other wearing apparel, which their owners no longer need, are received. Often a coat needs only a button or a rip sewed, or a worn lining replaced, to make it useful for several seasons. Underwear needing only a patch or a little darning may keep a youngster comfortable for a winter.

Fifty comforts have been pieced and knotted. Many of the women who are members of the little organization are unable to come to Bethany House, and the work is organized so they can do it in their own homes. A number of quilt tops have thus been made.

The women have taken for their text, "Inasmuch." Their motto is "Others." Their only recompense (and what a large one it is!) is the knowledge of having helped others; of having lightened someone's burdens.

The public school teachers have given their cooperation by aiding in the distribution of garments where they are most needed. The visiting committee of the organization calls at all the homes where gifts are shared.

Bethany House has no "overhead." Everything contributed goes directly into the work. Shelter, light, and heat are gratuitously provided.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Biblical book poem sought (O. L. T.)—The correspondent is hoping to find the poem which begins:

Great Jehovah speaks to us
In *Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus;*
Numbers now we see
Is followed by *Deuteronomy;*
Joshua, Judges sway the land,
Ruth then gleans with trembling hand . . .

Perhaps some reader can help.

Behold, beloved (G. J. J.)—The correspondent writes:

The words "behold" and "beloved" are often heard *bee-*. According to Webster's, the prefix is sounded *be-* (e as in create), which is the pronunciation I have been giving, but it has been called into question.

Unfortunately, a person can take to a dictionary certain preconceived notions of the sounds of some letters, and leave the dictionary no better off than he was. For example, after we had gone to what seemed extravagant pains to straighten out that well-known first *e* in "eternal," a friend gushed one day: "Oh, thank you for clearing up that *e* in eternal! Now everyone will know that the word is sounded *ehternal*."

Unless a person *knows* the sound of the "quick-long *e*, as specified by Webster's for "eternal," "behold," "beloved," etc., he will continue to sound the vowel as he *believes* it should be.

It is assumed that everyone knows the sound of the long *e* as in "key," "be." The "quick-long" *e* is the same *e*, except it is always in an *unaccented syllable* and, therefore, lacks some of the *quantity* of the long *e*, although it retains all the initial *quality*. The long *e*, readers will note, has a tendency to vanish into short *i* (*eeih*). The "quick-long" *e* is abandoned sharply at the vanishing point, so that there is no trace of the short *i*.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Luncheon Sets

Take a yard of good quality outing flannel and glue to it some bright colored flowers cut from a gay cretonne pattern. Then make a wide-hemmed colored organdy square to go over the outing square. Sew colored tapes to corners, to tie on card table. The resulting novel luncheon sets can be made in pastel colors, and they add beauty to the small card table that are used for luncheon serving. Wherever you find people who do entertaining you can find sale for these luncheon sets.

Miss J. R. L.

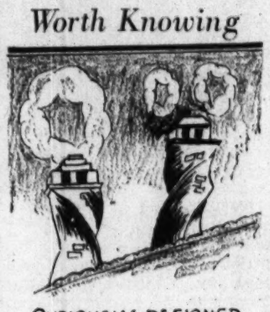
Costume Pictures

Childrens' delight in having their pictures taken when they are in costume is being used to advantage here by a man who has a gentle little pony, a cowboy outfit and a good camera. He leads the pony from house to house and takes the children's pictures in their own yards. His prices are very reasonable.

It has occurred to me that other Monitor readers might do likewise, perhaps using other animals and different costumes. It is a pleasant "vocation," for it can be followed during one's spare hours any sunshiny day of the year.

(Miss) Margaret J.

Worth Knowing



CURIOUSLY DESIGNED CHIMNEYS AT ORVIETO, ITALY, EMIT SMOKE IN RINGS AND WHIRLS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Eventually

"Capital which overreaches for profits, labor which overreaches for wages, and a public which overreaches for bargains, will all destroy each other."—*Owen D. Young.*

The Compass

"The stock market is the economic weather, and the public turns to the quotations as thermometers and barometers."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Supermen

"The country needs supermen and superwomen among the leaders and among the followers for the solution of present-day national problems."—*Mary E. Woolley, president, Mount Holyoke College.*

Aviation

"To monopolize and mortgage international aviation landing places is contrary to every form of civil progress."—*Marshal Italo Balbo.*

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Employment

Business inactivity irked members of a Sabinal, Texas, church so they got together and built a larger church.

Hard to Believe

Strange as it may seem, when chefs at the Reforestation Army Camp near Mineral Wells, Texas, polled the camp personnel, they learned that beans were not served often enough.

Wood Pile

The largest wood pile in the world is believed to be at Bellaire, Mich. The 52,000 cords of wood piled in the yards of a large iron company would stretch out for 103 miles. The wood is to be used in making charcoal.

Grant's Politics

Ulysses S. Grant had always been a Democrat until he was nominated and elected by the Republicans.

The Children's Corner

Teddy Bears Three

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OFF for Chicago on a long train with real cars and engine, a soda fountain, radio, fat Negro porter, and funny little bed called a berth. And we've decided to wear our coats after all, for it would be no fun at all not to be seen. We do love to travel on trains at night, even if we do almost fall over backward every time the train stops. And eating in a dining car is loads of fun, especially if one tries to eat soup while the train is winding its way around a mountain or along a crooked river—the soup just bounces up to meet you.

The morning, after we had seen the Blackfeet Indians in their wigwam at Glacier National Park, up in the Rockies, Snicky ordered a frozen melon at breakfast. The train was dashing along through fields of corn and meadows when it suddenly came to a curve. As we started around the curve Snicky lost his balance and fell head first into the melon! What a mess! Shirley picked him out by the back of his neck and shook off the juice and wiped his face. Then she dumped him in the finger bowl of water—right there in the dining car! But it was a warm day and Shirley said that he would be all sticky if he were not washed off right away. Well, he was glad it wasn't soup!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Snicky, Sunny Bubbles and Kim Find Their Meals in the Dining Car Great Fun.

All day long we just sat and looked out of the windows, slept in a big, comfy chair in the sun car or in Shirley's lap, got frequent baths to keep us cool and clean, and ate the grandest ice cream and cake.

The second night on the train we tried to help the porter make up the berth. We took the sheet and ran with it to the windows to tuck it down so that he would find it all in place when he came with the blanket. He took the edge of the sheet and pulled it halfway up the windows. We thought he was playing with us, and just sat still behind the sheet. We waited and waited, but nothing happened. The sheet just stayed there.

At last we heard the porter say to Shirley: "I can't find them anywhere. I've looked all over the berth, in the upper one, and on the floor." Then we knew that they thought we were lost, so we called to them and tried to get out from under the sheet, but it held fast. So we burrowed our way under like beavers or gophers, and Shirley said: "Look at them! They were hidden behind the sheet you have fastened over the windows to keep out the dust. And see what they are doing to the bed!" Well, the porter turned back the sheet and hauled us out. He chuckled and shook all over, but it wasn't so funny, because he had to make the bed all over again. We told him we were trying to help, but Shirley said: "The way to help around here is to keep out of the way. Come on—we're going out to see some pictures until everything is ready."

Tomorrow morning we reach Chicago, and then the real fun will begin! There will be ever so many new things to see, and places where we can swim and slide and have lots of fun. We wish you were with us, and Skip and Fuzzy Pants, too, but Shirley decided that they must stay at home, after all. "Three Teddy Bears are quite enough to look after," she said.

SNICKY, SUNNY AND KIM

[To Be Continued Next Friday]

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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The mystery as to whom the police had thought had taken the sack was still unsolved although they were lead to believe that it had laid under a bush in the park for close on to two weeks. Having been on the case for a month the general concensus of opinion was that they would soon punich whomever was found to be guilty

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

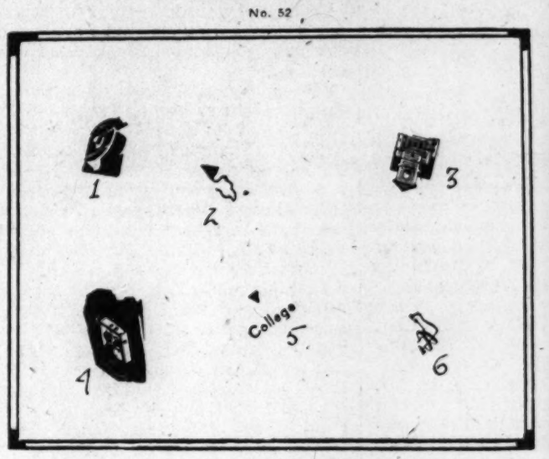
Quotation for Today

THE more we know, the better we forgive,
Whoe'er feels deeply, feels for all who live.

—MADAME DE STAEL

Ad-O-Grams

No. 52



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Can You Identify the Advertisements Represented by These Bits?

In Lighter Vein

No, Not As a Rule!

"You use a lot of yardsticks," said the principal to the teacher who does not believe in sparing the rod. "Do you use them every period?"

"Well, I don't use them as a rule."

—Chicago Daily News
Right on the Spot

By Comparison

Son: "Father, teacher wants us to bring to school a simple explanation of inflation and also of the Einstein theory. I wish you'd tell me."

Father: "All right. I'll begin with the Einstein theory; that's the easier."—*Pathfinder.*

Dry Cleaned

The barber had used his electric clippers in cutting small Betty's hair.

"I guess my neck wasn't clean," she told her mother on coming home. "'cause that man used his vacuum cleaner on it."

Ideal Company

"Why do you keep a parrot?"

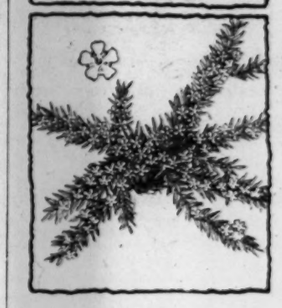
"Because I like to hear it talk. The parrot is the only creature gifted with the power of speech that is content to repeat just what it hears without trying to make a long story of it."—*Montreal Star.*

Hadn't the Pleasure

A witty Parisian, in a friend's box at the opera, was listening to "Thais," or, rather, trying to do so, for his hostess talked incessantly and deadened the music with her shrill voice. At the end of the performance she invited him to the opera on the following night.

"With pleasure," he replied. "I have never heard you in 'Faust.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

All Nature



Pyxie

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"PYXIE," shortened by usage from "Pyxidanthera," is a member of the Diapensia family of northern hemisphere shrubs and herbs. It is native to the sandy pine barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina, but has been introduced throughout the eastern coast of North America, in sandy locations. Like many other evergreen shrubs, it sheds its lanceolate leaves after the flowering season in June.

A common name is "flowering moss," and indeed it gives very much the appearance of a member of the moss family. Despite this, and the fact that it is trailing in habit, like a vine, and has flowers, like an herb—it really is a shrub!

It forms small clumps of many pink or white blossoms in March and April, each flower having five petals, sepals and stamens surrounding a single central pistil. They are pollenated by small flies.

The Latin generic name of *Pyxidanthera* is taken from two Greek words mean a "small box" and a "lid," in allusion to the anthers which open like the lid of a small box.

For the Scrapbook

An Aspiration

Others may be art glass
Of rainbow hue;
I choose to be a windowpane
For the sun to shine through.
A clear pane,
A clean pane—
Is what I would be—
Unconcerned with temperament
And personality.
I would have Love shine through **me**,
So that my friends would say,
Not, "What a lovely pane of glass!"
But, "What a lovely day!"

KATHERINE COLLINS.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Only one of the kind in the Bronx"
Isabella Henderson's
COLONIAL TEA ROOM
ENLARGED DINNERS
Sun. 12 to 8 / Daily 5 to 8 — 75c
LUNCHEON 11 to 2—35c to 50c
AFT. TEA 12:30-2—20c to 40c
Tel. Fordham 4-9059
2542 Grand Concourse, Bronx
Just North of Fordham Road
Rest, Relaxation and Real Food

50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSE
147 WEST 43 ST. Rosoff's 152 WEST 44 ST.
7 COURSE DINNER While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness. 75¢

Luncheon 40-45-55-75 cents
Dinner 75 and 95 cents
Betty Gould's Open Sundays
Parc Vendome, 344 W. 57 St., opp. 9th Church
Middletowne, 150 E. 48 St. near 5th Church

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON 50c-75c DINNER 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-7834

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
Yama Tea Room, Inc.
47 EAST 49th STREET
Bet. Park and Madison Aves.
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Wickersham 2-2949
Open Sundays

Fleming's Restaurant and Tea Room
49 W. 39TH STREET Medallion 3-7583
Specializing Southern Cooking
Luncheon 40c Dinners 55c and 60c
Four Years at Same Address

Chelsea Walk Inn
334½ WEST 24TH STREET
Five-Course Dinner 75c Luncheon 45c
Unexcelled Home Cooking
Watkins 9-0173

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

FLEMING'S NEW STEAK ROOM
Featuring 35c--45c LUNCHEONS and CHICKEN and STEAK DINNER EVERY EVENING, 55c
SOUTHERN COOKING
39 West 46th Street, Near Fifth Avenue

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BOSTON

SEATS NOW!
Tickets 75c to $2.20. A few at $2.75.
HOLLIS—Fri. & Sat. Only SAT. MAT.
AARON RICHMOND PRESENTS
SHAN-KAR
15 DANCERS & MUSICIANS
HINDU DANCE DRAMAS
JORDAN HALL
VIENNA CHOIR BOYS
LAST SEASON'S SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
SUN. AFT. & EVE. OCT. 29

COPLEY TONIGHT AT 8:20
Leon Janney
of 'Father's Son' and 'Penrod and Sam' Fame
In Person as "TOMMY"
Seats Now. Evgs. 25c to $1.10. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 25c to 85c inc. tax. Ken. 2170.

Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
ROMEO AND JULIET
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Colonial Theatre, Oct. 16-28

Wilbur Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. Evgs. 8:20 2:30 Hancock 6330
National Dramatic Players
Gladys George—Walter Gilbert
The Woman of Bronze
Mat. 25-35-50. Evg. 25-50-75 Plus Tax.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
Spec. Elec. Day and Thanksgiving Day Mats.

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
HARRIET HOCTOR and 100 Others
Evs. (Ex. Sat.) $1 to $3.50. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. $1 to $2.50
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50th Evgs. 8:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 524 St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
Adapted in rhyme by
Arthur GUITERMAN and Lawrence LANDNER
Music by EDMOND W. RICKETT
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th ST.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

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FRANCE

PARIS

PARIS FRANCE
PRUNIER
9 RUE DUPHOT, PARIS
High Class Restaurant

Paris' famous fish Restaurant. Oysters, Shell Fish, Lobsters, all kinds of fish and caviar sent anywhere.
WEST END BRANCH
TRAKTIR
16 avenue Victor-Hugo
Open all the year round.

ASTORIA
131 avenue des Champs Elysées
Lunch—Dinner Concerts
5 o'clock every day
THES-CONCERTS
Fixed price Frs. 10. Sandwiches and cakes included.

PARIS
DELMONICO
RESTAURANT
39 Avenue de l'Opéra
Special daily menus Frs. 25.-
Special daily dishes Frs. 8. to Frs. 12.-

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint Honore, Paris.
GOOD HOME COOKING EVERYTHING FRESH
English Spoken—Se habla Espanol

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130, Boulevard Saint-Germain PARIS

BARBIZON (Near Paris)
GRAND HOTEL and RESTAURANT DE LA FORET
Edge of forest. Garden. Tea Frs. 7.- Lunch and Dinner 25 and 30 Frs. Pension 60 Frs. Tel. Barbizon N° 1

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CAMBRIDGE

The TEA SHOP
Opp. King's College Chapel
CAMBRIDGE, CAMBS.
Open 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Telephone: 736

LONDON

The Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
68 WELBECK ST. W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

The GOLDEN TORTOISE
52 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W. C. 1
PHONE HOLBORN 8059

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39 Heath Street, Hampstead LONDON
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LUNCH AND TEA-ROOM

Craig's Court Restaurant
Whitehall, London, S. W.
(Opposite Whitehall Theatre)
Charming room to let for afternoon receptions, evening parties. Accommodation for 20 to 100.
LUNCH 2/- DINNER 2/6 and 4/-
SPECIAL AFTERNOON TEA 1/-

LONDON
BON MARCHE LTD.
TEA ROOM & RESTAURANT
Morning Refreshment, Luncheons, Teas. Orchestra daily 3:30 to 6 p. m. Soda Fountain. Close 1 o'clock Wednesday. HIGH ROAD, BRIXTON.

LONDON
The Cottage Tea Rooms
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS (6:30-8:30)
408 Strand, W. C. and 3 Tokenhouse Buildings, E. C. (Nr. Bank).
Private Room for Parties

TORQUAY

GOODBODY'S
CAFE
FLEET STREET, TORQUAY
Luncheons. Afternoon Teas
Phone 2304

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study. 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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AGENTS—Dozal cleans, polishes stove and nickel trimming in one operation; in convenient, collapsible tube; no waste, no muss, no odor; rinses off hands easily; simple demonstration sells it; costs 10c, retails 25c; dozen other easy 25c sellers; liberal profit. WILLIAMS CORP., 338 Pine, Montclair, N. J.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-42, Watertown, New York.

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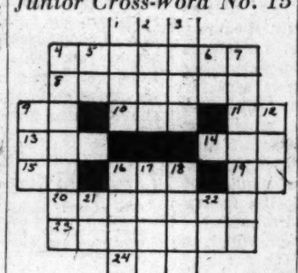
ELECTRICIAN, 12 years experience; power plant, substation construction and operation; technical graduate; leader of men; will go anywhere. W-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Junior Cross-Word No. 13



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A color.
4—Imaginary woodland sprites.
8—To beg.
9—Savannah is a seaport of this State (ab.).
10—Superlative ending.
11—Plural ending.
13—Possessive pronoun.
14—Shelter.
15—Four pecks (ab.).
16—Serpent.
19—Parent.
20—To liberate.
23—Established by law.
24—Streets (ab.).

Down

1—Ceremony.
2—Makes a mistake.
3—Food.
4—Characteristic.
5—Indefinite article.
6—Each (ab.).
7—Soaked.
9—Piece in a machine holding other parts together.
12—Ocean.
16—Interjection expressing pity.
17—Denomination.
18—Strokes gently.
21—Ending denoting two or more.
22—Compass point (ab.).

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: More than two-thirds of the earth's surface is water. Maybe that's the reason the average person has such a hard time keeping out of deep water.

New York Sun: One advantage of going to the post office to be established at Little America, in the antarctic, would be that you would be among the first to use the pens and blotters.

Ad-O-Grams No. 48

Published: Sept. 29

Answers

1. Cocomalt.
2. Karo.
3. Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company.
4. Sem Pray.
5. Oceanic Steamship Company.
6. The Panhellenic.
7. Park Lane.

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Miss M. G. Cummings, Hillsboro, Ohio.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Your Money's Worth

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S pronouncement on his money policy, made at the end of his Sunday night radio talk, brings him a little nearer the goal which he outlined to the world in his famous July 3 message to the World Economic Conference. He is still intent upon giving the American people a dollar which will be stable in its command over goods and services rather than in terms of gold. But he did something more than simply reaffirm that goal—he outlined a new method of pressing the manipulation of gold to his service in achieving a new price level which he will then try to keep stable by adhering to a managed currency system. He wants higher prices before essaying to keep those higher prices stable.

So the public, in trying to understand the President's closing remarks, should concentrate on the intermediate policy. It is based squarely on the influence of the price of gold on the price of American commodities. This might seem strange when the United States is off the gold standard. But, while some will not agree that the connection is as close as the President apparently thinks it is, it is nevertheless true that many world commodities, such as cotton and wheat, are very much influenced by the price of gold, in which many countries still do their business. Basing his ideas upon this connection, the President proposes to harness it to the service of a higher price level within the United States.

Two weapons are at his disposal:

1. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will buy domestic gold at a purely arbitrary valuation, but at a price which is almost bound to be higher than the world price. This price will be changed from time to time.

2. The R. F. C. will also buy and sell gold abroad.

As for (1), the increase in the dollar price is expected to have several results. If the local bid for gold causes the world price of gold to rise, then this enhanced price will affect the price of gold currencies in terms of the dollar. The dollar, that is, will become cheaper in terms of gold and hence of gold currencies. A cheap dollar in terms of world currencies may become a cheap dollar in terms of world commodities. More dollars are required, say, for a given quantity of wheat; which is another way of saying that less wheat is required for a given quantity of dollars. Since April the United States has had some illustration of the effects of a depreciated dollar (in terms of gold currencies) upon the prices of American commodities. As exchange has gone down, prices have gone up. Will they do so again?

To a certain extent, this should happen, but certainly not to the extent which occurred last spring. Events have bestowed some financial education upon the world since the events of last spring. At that time, on the hypothesis that a depreciating dollar in terms of gold currencies should make for higher commodity prices at home, speculators bought heavily, and by their very buying brought about the conditions that they prognisticated. There has been a setback since then. It has brought speculative disillusionment with it. No longer is the foreign exchange market tied in so closely to the commodity and security markets in the United States, the two groups of prices having moved in disharmony on several occasions in the last few months.

As for (2), the R. F. C., in buying and selling gold on world markets, would apparently be guided by the needs of American domestic prices. The weapon would be a secondary means of price restoration. If the arbitrary price that the R. F. C. established for gold did not have the anticipated effect on the world price for gold and on the exchange level, then the R. F. C. would itself try to bring about the effect by buying and selling gold or foreign money on the exchange market.

An illustration will show what is intended. Suppose that the higher price that the R. F. C. gave for gold was not reflected in a cheaper dollar on the foreign exchange market. Then there would presumably be a selling of dollars in the foreign exchange market, and this would be bound to cheapen the dollar. In such exchange operations Washington has ample precedent in Great Britain, where the Government operates an Exchange Equalization Fund, buying and selling foreign money in order to iron out undue and speculative fluctuations in its rate.

This is about the only precedent that can be found for any one of the policies now about to be embarked upon. The Administration is frankly experimenting. It has cast into the limbo any hope of returning to currency stabilization as interpreted by orthodox financiers—that is, convertibility in gold at a fixed ratio. The stability of the future, if the President can ride the tempest, will be stability of the commodity price level, with gold made the servant instead of the tyrant, of that level. This means a complete break from world monetary policy.

One wonders what other nations will now do. If the R. F. C. can buy gold and foreign money in order to depreciate currency, then foreigners can do the same, and the result would be a race in competitive depreciation which could end only in making currencies worthless. The risks are so many that another effort to make monetary peace with the world might have been made. One can voice this regret while applauding the good intentions of the President to give the people a dollar which will have the same value a generation hence that it has after it has been raised to a fairer value than it has today.

Highways of Peace

MAPS are interesting things. And instructive. For instance, just a fleeting glance at a world map shows a lot of land and water separating Vassily Joseifovitch Stalin of Moscow from Walter Matwych of New Haven, Connecticut. Yet, on the other hand, a map of Russia drawn by Walter and his fellow pupils in the eighth grade at Truman School is making them and 12-year-old Vassily and his fellow pupils at School 25 in Moscow feel pretty close together.

The map was included in a scrapbook containing pictures of the Truman School, a description of its activities, words and music of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and a copy of the school paper. The scrapbook was then sent as a message of greeting and good will to School 25 in Moscow, where young Vassily, who is the son of the Secretary-General of the Communist Party in Soviet Russia, wrestles with the three R's and the doctrines of Karl Marx.

Now, the boys and girls of the New Haven school are all keyed up awaiting arrival of a scrapbook, prepared for them by the boys and girls of School 25 in Moscow, which probably will include a contribution from Stalin junior. In parentheses, it should be mentioned that the map of Russia sent by the New Haven school children was at first felt by the Moscow school pupils to be a bit incorrectly drawn; there was some slight misunderstanding about the Ukraine, always a touchy subject in the U. S. S. R. That was cleared up, however, by Walter Matwych, who is by way of being an authority on Russia, as his parents came from that country. He is certain that on the map the Ukraine was colored green, the same as Russia. Perhaps Master Stalin will color his map of the Ukraine red, thus removing all doubt that it is a part of the Soviet Republic.

Be that as it may, there is something fine about the chummy way these Russian and American school children are getting together. It stirs the imagination to think what a mighty power for good such happy friendly relations could become if schools everywhere would copy the example set by the New Haven and Moscow schools. To some extent it is being done, but its universal adoption might so armor the rising generation that the selfish nationalism of unseeing politicians and the ruthless ambitions of war mongerers would find no breach through which the poison gas of war could enter.

On the maps of youthful cartographers may perhaps be traced the highway of peace which the statesmen of Russia and America may need in their common journey toward the goal of friendly relations.

The Hungry Are Still Hungry

AT FIRST glance it will seem to many Americans that the degree of economic recovery which has already occurred and which may be reasonably expected within the coming year should obviate the need for such large unemployment relief funds as are now being expended by the federal, state and local governments. But, unfortunately, there is no reasonable basis for hoping that this will be the case in the immediate future.

This is not a pessimistic view of the recovery movement. All previous experience shows that there is a lag of nearly a year between business recovery and relief recovery. Furthermore, after a depression so profound and protracted as that through which the country has been passing, it may take even a longer time for the needy to become self-sustaining again.

Meanwhile, as Mr. Homer Folks, veteran New York social service leader, has pointed out:

> It is a phase of recovery to take care of relief requirements. Without such care of the needy, without such spending as is involved in meeting their requirements, recovery would be further delayed and the good order and morale of the people would be impaired, perhaps to a degree which might seriously impede a sustained recovery.

Grants of funds by the Federal Government for unemployment relief entered substantially into the public relief picture in the latter days of the Hoover Administration. Because of the duration of the depression, mounting relief rolls have gradually reached proportions beyond the ability of the localities to meet. The Roosevelt Administration extended direct federal aid on a large scale on the basis of cooperation between the states and the Federal Government.

The carrying on of unemployment relief work, supplying, as it does, the necessaries of life to nearly 4,000,000 families and almost 18,000,000 individuals, is now one of the most important functions of government, federal, state and local. It is on a scale undreamed of heretofore.

"There is not enough money in any one governmental pocketbook to answer this call, certainly not in Uncle Sam's alone," according to Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator. "But the combined resources of all government, local plus state, plus federal, can do it."

In the face of the unprecendented need, and despite the cost, it is incumbent upon the Federal Government, the state governments and the localities to see the job through. People who are hungry and cold now are just as hungry and cold as they have been at any time during the depression. Many who have gone back to work have not sought nor received relief while unemployed. The majority of such families in which wage earners have been unemployed have not obtained relief. But the resources of such families, however carefully conserved, eventually come to an end, and relief authorities say additional families will be obliged to find their way to the relief offices during the coming months.

Several of the states, notably New York and Pennsylvania, will vote at the election on November 7 on propositions authorizing them to issue bonds to meet their share of the relief costs. In New York State a $60,000,000 bond issue will be submitted to a referendum, and in Pennsylvania $25,000,000. In New York State alone 1,500,000 people—more than 350,000 families—are getting the necessities of life only through unemployment relief.

As Mr. Folks says, "Life is still bare, bleak and dismal in the homes of about one-eighth of the people of the State." The percentage is probably not far different for a nation as a whole. But the American people are back of the Government in its determination that no one should be allowed to go cold and hungry.

Proclivities of the Prognosticator

AS NIPPY mornings and brown and gold leaves turn public attention toward the proximity of winter, the weather prognosticator once more comes into his own. He may be observed, any of these days, scrutinizing the bark on the north side of tree trunks, testing the walnuts, not for ripeness, but for thickness of hull, or stalking lesser wild life with a view of determining the luxuriance of its garments. He observes carefully the corn husks, notes the frequency and density of autumnal fogs, and refreshes his memory as to rainfall and temperature records of the past summer, all to the end that he may, when the proper time arrives, issue his annual prediction of what is in store during the next few months with an almost convincing profundity.

For the prognosticator, as distinguished from the meteorologist, the forecaster, and the observer, regards the winter season as his especial province. His is no day-by-day prediction, arrived at by consulting certain delicate and shiny instruments, nor yet the week-by-week forecast resulting from a nation-wide interchange of information as to humidity, low and high pressure areas, and prevailing winds. His is an all-enveloping summation of conditions, based upon certain personally observed manifestations of nature.

Do the migrating birds start southward earlier than usual? Then winter is due to set in before its wont. Has Mr. Roger P. Scroggins grown a heavier-than-normal coat? Then let us not delay in getting those extra tons of coal into the bin, for it will be a season of unusual severity. Does the goosebone reveal alternating dark and light streaks along its length? Then our winter is to be an open-and-shut affair, with spells of severe cold sandwiched between periods of more temperate temperatures.

What though meteorology point the cold finger of unbelief? The prognosticator can point out that meteorology itself is no great shakes for accuracy. But this rebuttal evidence is not submitted with acerbity or rancor. Was there ever a prognosticator who was not, however dire his predictions, unvaryingly good-natured? Or one who did not have and merit the respect of his fellow-man? For, apart from this foible, which is just another form of hobby, the prognosticator is a steady-going, conservative citizen. His small business is maintained on a sound basis; he pays his taxes and his other obligations, and his word—not his forecast, let it be noted, is as good as his bond. He is that rarity of rarities, a prophet with honor in his own bailiwick, which, however, does not take his prognostications too seriously.

The Casual Day

WE CAN depend on figures. So we take encouragement from the following: The 1930 census puts the United States' population at 130,000,000. The President the other day in his letter to Soviet President Kalinin reduced that series of digits to 125,000,000, and in his radio address to the American people the other evening he reduced it to 120,000,000.

* * *

There goes 10,000,000 surplus Americans—"surplus" being an economist's adjective for people without jobs. Of course, we are not sure that the President selected 10,000,000 of the unemployed for this benefit. But that at least would have been in harmony with the NRA's aims.

* * *

What we do hope, naturally, is that he didn't include columnists—and columnists' readers—among these vanishing (*sic*) Americans.

President Roosevelt's pledge to manage the United States's currency is not expected to relieve Americans of any responsibility in the management of their own.

American executives' salaries are a matter of dollars and cents, of course. But President Roosevelt, for whom inquiries into salaries are being made, evidently feels they have been more a matter of dollars than sense.

An Ohioan and a British correspondent have begun a game of checkers by mail. Chess players also might have some fun this way—if it would not speed up the game too much.

* * *

Of course, the first few letters between the players will be devoted solely to which shall use the black and which the white checkers.

* * *

> But after that the game should get on. And think of the suspense in waiting a week or so to see whether one's opponent will move into the trap one has set for him.

* * *

We suppose a cablegram would be in order to remind your opponent that he had not yet crowned your king.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh's flight to "destination undisclosed" probably was prompted by a desire to find a place where they could land without imperiling a single camera man.

That British laundry-cart horse that ran away and plunged into the English Channel deserves to be understood. The fact that his name was Henry seems to have had nothing to do with his attempt to ford the Channel.

* * *

It might be presumed that Henry's regular job would make him rather bored with water, but this seems to have been a case of laundry horse's holiday.

When Defeat Became Stepping-Stone to Victory

ALTON, ILL.

THIS bluff-set river town was astir seventy-five years ago this autumn, as the maples, hickories and oaks turned crimson and gold and brown above the silently moving mirror of the Mississippi. There was the usual bustle of arriving and departing steamboats along the levee and there was much more. Men with newspapers in their hands stood in groups on the railroad station platform and at the post office and talked about it excitedly.

Stephen Arnold Douglas and the tall, gaunt country lawyer, Abraham Lincoln, who wanted to succeed him in the United States Senate, were on their way to Alton for the seventh and last of their famous debates.

It was to be the climax of a memorable contest. Everywhere the full-cheeked "little Giant," as the nation had come to know Douglas, and the solemn-eyed challenger from the broad prairies appeared together great crowds gathered to hear them expound their views. Farmers and dwellers in the crossroads villages had driven their families for miles over first dusty and then muddy roads to hear the forensic battles.

* * *

The setting was one which history had been preparing for decades. Four years earlier, Senator Douglas had carried through Congress his famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the compromises on slave territory of 1850. Thanks to a narrow margin of thirteen votes in the House and twenty votes by representatives from Negro districts, the question of slavery had been opened anew.

That was followed by the turmoil in Kansas and the fighting along the Missouri boundary. Ruffian bands crossed into free territory to cast fraudulent votes and to keep the free soilers from the polls. Chief Justice Taney's Dred Scott decision had only made the rough waters still rougher. To declare the Negro slave not a person, but a chattel which might be taken into free territory, was to declare every state open to the invasion of slavery.

It was a campaign season, with vigorous contests waged throughout the northern states by the two-year-old Republican Party. But in no state was there a race which attracted the interest of that in Illinois. It would have been enough for the most distinguished orator in the Senate to have opposition. For him to have as his opponent the log-cabin-born Lincoln made it a contest of rare dramatic power.

Actual choice of the Senator was the duty of a state Legislature not yet elected. Accordingly, the two candidates proceeded to inform the people on the issues involved. After each had made several preliminary speeches, Lincoln, on July 24, sent the following letter to Douglas:

> Chicago, Ill.
>
> Honorable Stephen A. Douglas: My dear sir,—
>
> Will it be agreeable for you and myself to divide time and address the same audiences the present canvass? Mr. Judd, who will hand you this, is authorized to receive your answer and, if agreeable to you, to enter into the terms of such an arrangement.
>
> A. LINCOLN.

Several communications passed between them and on July 30, from Bement, Piatt County, Senator Douglas sent his agreement to debates in the various congressional districts. The first meeting was in Ottawa, in the north central portion of the State, on August 21. Douglas spoke first; Lincoln replied and Douglas made a rejoinder. The territory round about was settled with emigrants from New England, who were ardent abolitionists. Lincoln made the most of his opportunity by throwing himself into the fight with all earnestness.

Six days later the debaters spoke from the same platform in Freeport, in the northernmost tier of counties, only a few miles from the Wisconsin line. There Douglas uttered what the Southern Democrats came to call the "Freeport Heresy." Answering Lincoln's famous question: "Can the people of a United States territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution?" Douglas distinguished between theory and practice in applying the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. Theoretically, he said, slavery might exist anywhere; but in a matter of practice local laws would be needed to protect the right of slave ownership.

* * *

From Freeport, the campaign was carried into the heart of the pro-slavery section of the State. The third debate was held September 15 at Jonesboro some 400 miles to the south, close to the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Three days later they appeared at Charleston, about midway up the State on the Indiana side. October was to witness their meeting three times more. On the seventh they exchanged oratorical blows at Galesburg, the seat of Knox College; on the thirteenth they were at Quincy, where western Illinois farmers gathered to hear them; on the fifteenth they brought their joint appearances to a close at Alton, the scene twenty-one years before of the martyrdom of Elijah P. Lovejoy, abolitionist editor of the Observer.

Illinois had watched the progress of the campaign with utmost concern. The whole nation followed it in the daily newspapers and the weekly journals which carried extensive reports. Yet neither the participants nor the spectators could have realized the full importance of the debates.

The plane of the discussions was high. Each candidate showed respect for the views and abilities of the other. They alternated opening and closing the debates. Questions were propounded, and with an audience there to hear them answered, answers were forthcoming. In every part of Illinois, voters had the opportunity to inform themselves, to compare the arguments of the candidates and to come to a conclusion as to their respective merits.

Every school child knows the outcome. The popular vote for members of the Legislature favored Lincoln's party. A slight majority for Douglas, however, was produced by the Legislature. Douglas was reëlected to the Senatorship, but it was at the cost of the Presidency, for which he was nominated two years later by the Democrats. The tall, gaunt country lawyer from the broad prairies was able to use another defeat as a stepping-stone and Illinois had written a shining chapter in the history of the Union.

I. D.

The Navy's "Other Job"

THE NAVY has long been dear to the Englishman's heart. A growing consciousness of humanity's need for drastic disarmament places him, therefore, in somewhat of a quandary. He is loath to lose his pride in the Navy. Yet, if at all pacifically minded, he feels that it is too militarist an institution to conform to his ideals.

While there is a political party which decries any attempt to lessen naval armament, the mass of the nation approves of the great reductions already made in the fleet. But although welcoming a reduction in fighting ships, Britain is very far from welcoming the thinning of naval ranks. The bluejacket is always a popular figure, embodying as he does qualities hardly to be found in such rare combination in civil life. The British Navy is, in fact, a unique educational institution, capable of assimilating the roughest elements of the nation and imbuing them with manliness and manners.

The bluejacket lives in an environment which is in a number of ways more suited to the development of rich humanity than that of his cousin in factory, office and shop. The lower deck of a man-of-war forms a fraternity in which idiosyncracies and foibles are smoothed out by a life of well-disciplined energy, lived in a sense apart from the scramble for money. If discipline is necessarily severe, it is relieved by a social life of rare warmth and intimacy, in which happiness and laughter play a rich and constant part. The Navy must offer almost the only calling in which song and dance are still interwoven with the day's activity. Moreover, the highly technical nature of modern warfare demands intellectual qualities unasked of the old-time sailor, while the rich ceremonial of naval life inculcates habits of courtesy.

Among the quarter of a million or more people who visited the three Home Dockyards during Navy Week, perhaps not a few discerned that the Navy is also developing a rare capacity for educating the general public. It was made an occasion for showing the public, not only what battleships and their satellites look like, but what manner of life is lived upon them. The thought of the Navy as an aggressive fighting force scarcely seemed present this year. Picturesque naval history, the countless duties demanded of its personnel, its value as a defense against piracy and the lighter side of life afloat, were presented with scant emphasis of the grim business of war.

An Oxford graduate who served in the war as an able seaman, has pleaded that with the decline of armaments a way must be found to perpetuate the spirit of the senior service. He proposed as one means toward this end that obsolete battleships should be turned into floating schools under chief petty officers pensioned from the Navy. Boys from elementary schools would be sent there for some months at a time to live the communal life of the lower deck. Such an experience would give them some of the advantages found by their wealthier counterparts in the house life of a public school, and it would open to them a new outlook.

The proposal has much to commend it at a period when the employment of Navy men discharged because of fleet reductions, and the proper guidance of youth after leaving school have become such formidable problems. The Navy has a large staff of specialist instructors; in addition, every petty officer is to some extent a teacher. It should not, therefore, be difficult to find the personnel needed to give several thousands of lads a valuable course in vocational subjects, physical training, and elementary boat management. A battleship is designed to house and board large numbers in a most economical way, and it pays no taxes.

Certainly there is hope in proposals which would raise thought to a higher concept of armed forces of the seas. As long as navies are needed, their police and defensive functions should not be underemphasized. But as true disarmament resides primarily in the thinking of men, so the transformation of naval ideology to the field of great peaceful service represents an advance of no mean proportions—an advance which naval men upon whose shoulders rests the carrying of weighty traditions should be the first to recognize and to welcome.

G. F. T.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Land Before Industries

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Opportunity for employment, or activity of some kind is the need of millions today, and we are looking to industry to provide this opportunity, although the land, the primary source of all wealth, was here long before we had any industries.

The single tax in operation would provide opportunity for all by giving access to land, and would enable the individual to retain for his own use the full returns from his labor, as all government revenue would be obtained from values which the community creates. In an instance referred to in the Monitor, one man built his home on his plot of land, and as this home was the product of his labor, under single tax it would be free from taxation, the only tax being based on the rental value of the land, determined by the demand for the use of it.

For permanent beneficial results there must be a complete change in our system of taxation.

There is much to be said on this subject, and that needs to be said now. On another page of the same issue of the Monitor were extracts made from the remarks of the daughter of Henry George, which are worthy of much careful consideration.

As Newton discovered a fundamental law of physics, so Henry George discovered an underlying economic law. When this law is put into operation we shall experience prosperity far greater than is yet realized.

Darien, Conn. FRANKLIN BLAKE.

"Emily Bronte and Today"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial entitled "Emily Brontë and Today," which recently appeared in the Monitor, I found particularly interesting, both for its fine tribute and for its hopeful outlook for women writers. However, I cannot agree that Miss Brontë's work is undisciplined.

For me, "Wuthering Heights" is a poem—a great prose poem of the Yorkshire moors; it is the moors in terms of Emily Brontë's inner experience. As we read, we share that experience—hear sound, feel storm and rushing wind; and, in moments of contemplation, discover great spiritual values. Of course, it is hard to reduce the book to a thesis; but is it necessary? A poem can mean so many things to so many different people, just as a cornfield can, or a moor, or a prairie . . . snow, or rain water.

Then, regarding Scott, I sincerely do not find that he reveals in his characters the subtle feelings and motives that are found in the people of Jane Austen—whose office indeed is to pierce and expose shams. Scott is principally on the surface. He describes dress and the manners of a period very vividly, but does not often lift the curtain on the actual man. He tells in a breathless story how men act, but so little of how they feel. But I realize that Scott is a novelist over whom we may good-naturedly divide.

MARY HOYT LOVELAND.

New York City.